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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12006 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
L BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	31st May
— ASSAM	3011	500	W. Wheler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	50	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
M AUSTRALIA	3951	601	R. F. Seccombe	21st "
L CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4300	800	V. B. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3.00	700	W. Berratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London viâ Malta: and those marked M viâ Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	on or About
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3360	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N Company,
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Shipbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000 800	1st June.	20th July.
GIAVA	4,000 600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO..	5,000 800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO.....	4,000.....	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Donolich	4600	650	1st June.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3530	550	10th "
TITANIA	S. Morea	4200	600	25th "
BERENICE	C. Stutzga	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.
Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

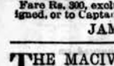
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, 20, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 17, 1887

CHEAP PASSAGES!



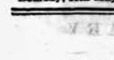
THE A. I. S.S. "NIAGRA" (MACIVER LINE) for AMSTERDAM, landing passengers at Plymouth, sails about 29th May.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT ABOUT 5TH JUNE.

MacIver's Splendid S. S. "ETOLIA" has a few berths left. Special rates for families.
Hand-Book for Travellers post free on application.
NO COMMISSION CHARGED TO OUR CLIENTS.
Apply to—

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.



S. MONKSEATON, 2,899 tons, WILL SAIL on or about 28th May. Has good Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare Rs. 300, exclusive of Wines, &c. Apply to Undersigned, or to Captain Beazley on board.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.

THE MACIVER LINE s.s. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW viâ Kurrachi with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
"Maciver" Line.
Bombay, 24th May 1887.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other Illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, May 23rd 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebandor, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 30th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 26, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning viâ Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	On or about	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BANDORA	3260	on or about 2nd July,	1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
April 25, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by:—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious Smoke.
Rs. 2-12 per box.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND, LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the BREWERY specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the BEST LIGHT BEER in the Indian Market.
This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half-Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DOUBLE DAMASK LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

We have now on hand a splendid stock, complete in every size, for dining from 4 to 24 persons.
Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 60 each.

TABLE NAPKINS TO MATCH.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
LARGE SIZE, Rs. 24-0, doz.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PERFECT.
HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.
Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

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SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE
VINE GROWER'S ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC.....per doz.,	Rs. 28 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ..... " "	32 0
TREAGHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy ..... " "	36 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use..... " "	61 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IMPORTANT,

IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.

RAIN GAUGES.

Suitable for heavy falls, with accurately graduated Measures.

Each..... Rs. 10-8.

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

"SUPERIOR"— WATERPROOF SEASON 87
RELIABLE SEAMS AND PROOFING— CLOTHING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments including
HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS. Stylish, Light and Durable..... Thoroughly covering the Dress, Pretty Neutral Tints in the new Electric Cloth. } from Rs. 24 0

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, } BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

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OUR SPECIAL WHITE DRESS SHIRTS for the Hot season are strongly recommended. The bodies are of thin Cambric and finest linen fittings.

White Long Cloth finest Linen Fronts, Cuffs and Collars attached (any shape), per ½ dozen ...	Rs.	36	0
The New Season's Patterns in French Cambric, a capital Shirt for morning wear, ½ doz. ...	"	33	0
The Long Cloth Shirts for wear under Uniform with Linen Cuffs, ½ dozen ...	"	24	0
White Silk and Wool, very thin Texture, Collars attached, ½ dozen for... ...	"	54	0
Silk and Wool in neat stripes and checks, 6 for	"	54	0
Ceylon Flannel, thin, cool and unshrinkable, 6 for...	"	42	0

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

N.B.—A Register kept of all Measurements for future reference.

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SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings.	
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings "	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.	
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings "	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.	
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings "	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.	
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings "	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.	
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AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

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SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.
Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET BOMBAY.

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SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Sea Sickness, Gastric Disorders, Impurities, and many Febrile attacks.
Safe but efficient Aperient, counteracting the baneful effects of climate, and quickening the functions.

EXCELLED BY NO IMPORTED PREPARATION.
GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS 4 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cardiz.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

VINO DA TAVOLO	PHILLIPS AND CO.,	CHIANTI
Good Dinner Wine. Per dozen, Rs. 14-8.	LIMITED, WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS.	Brolio, 1st quality, recommended to invalids. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

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BAROLO	TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.	CAPRIG Scala Naples (White).
Cavour, 1st quality, finest of Italian Red Wines. Per dozen, Rs. 22-8.	NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.	A delicious Wine. Per dozen, Rs. 8-0.

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GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

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Silver Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 35 to Rs. 120.

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For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
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SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer in Case Rs. 95 each.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two Handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

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Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

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Silver, Engraved, in Case Rs. 55 to Rs. 90.

CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts, Rs. 55 to Rs. 130

CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs. Rs. 15 to Rs. 60.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case, Rs 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 353 each set.

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Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3 in Case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a great variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

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Silver, Rs. 18 each.

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In Silver, fitted in cases, Rs. 175 each

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Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 95.

SILVER SETS—
Of two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.

TROWELS—
Silver, for Laying Foundation Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

We would draw the attention of Prize Committees to our superb stock of Prize and Presentation Silver Plate, suitable for RACE CUPS, RIFLE CUPS, PRIZES FOR LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, PAPER CHASES, &c. &c.

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Our large Silver Stock comprises every variety of Presentation, Ornamental, and Table Plate. We make it our especial business to obtain from the first English makers the latest and most *recherche* specimens of modern art; while the facilities afforded by the possession of a *large Manufactory* enable us to excel in our Indian-made Silver Work.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
March 11th, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS,

By the Members of the

BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB,

ON

FRIDAY, 3RD JUNE 1887,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY.

FARCE

IN POSSESSION

To be followed by the

COMIC DRAMA.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.

PRICES.

Boxes Rs. 12, Reserved Seats Rs. 3,
Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Back Seats Re. 1 and 8 As.
PLAN at Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., where Seats can be secured.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. (equivalent) to Rs. 100 per SHARE declared at the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 9th June 1887, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 25th May 1887.

NEW NOVELTIES!! NEW NOVELTIES!!

CHEWER TIME.

CHEWING the whole day and night and showing your Precious Time, pleasing your Baby and Children.

VERY CHEAP.

NEVER SEEN BEFORE.

COME AND SEE ONCE.

D. R. PUNDOLE,

Church Gate Street,

Opposite Cash Bazaar.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

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MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colineries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *BombayGazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, is supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE

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THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

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Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

"Cavite" Brand,

Extra fine quality and size,

The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at

MANILLA.

"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 2 CIGARS,

"Cavites."

Rs. 60 per 1,000

Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,

"Cavites."

Rs. 60 per 1,000.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,

"Cavites."

Rs. 40 per 1,000.

Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.

(The only original)

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

Improved Shape, Splendid Condition.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with so called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor De Javas."

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOLDING CHAIRS with Carpet Seats and Arms, Rs. 2-14; without Arms, Rs. 1-14. Triumph Travelling Chairs, Rs. 3-14. Just to Hand.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

CHOLERA and RIDING BELT combined, with Straps and Buckles, Scarlet and White Flannel. Rs. 2-12.

THORPE & Co.,
Shirtmakers, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BATH DRESSING GOWNS made from the BEST White Turkish Towling. Rs. 15-8.

THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Hartman's Celebrated Anti-corrosive Paint. At ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co., Ld., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—Coachran's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Shank's Pumps. For particulars, apply to ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co., Ld., Defence Works, Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—Downie's Celebrated Eucalyptus Boiler Seals, Preventive and Remover. For full particulars, apply to ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co., Ld., Sole Agents.

NECESSITY in Hot Season. Nothing is so Refreshing as Ices. Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloeshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 260, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

ARRIVED on Board the s. s. "Lepanto" the Thoroughbred St. BERNARD DOG SKIPPER, Rough-coated, Orange and White, by the "Silver King" ex "Dido," age 10 months, one of the handsomest Dogs of his breed ever imported.—Apply COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, Dubashes, Military Square Lane.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now acknowledged to be the best, the simplest and the most durable. Instructions given free at purchasers' places. For cash or on hire. Price list post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Material connected with this kept in stock.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE.—A Patent, Portable, Annular FURNACE, by Fletcher, with One Dozen Crucibles. Apply WALSH, LOVETT and Co., 18, Esplanade Road.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujarati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Chianto, Barbera, Grignolino, at Re. 1 per bottle; Amarena, Malvasia, Moscato, at Rs. 2 per bottle; Marsala, Vermouth, Re. 1 per bottle.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 3; with postage, Rs. 3-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WHITE WAISTCOATS, Rs. 3 each. Guaranteed Fit and Workmanship.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Tailors and Habit Makers, Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *viâ* Naini Tal.

WANTED, for Office No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery, Poona, a good PAY CLERK. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply to Captain A. KEENE, Royal Artillery.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, 9 Rs. per Dozen; Caladiums 50 distinct named continental sorts, Re. 1 per Dozen.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Hry. Goulet's best Champagne, Dry, Quarts, Rs. 56; Pints, Rs. 34. Vintage Extra Dry, Quarts, Rs. 60; Pints, Rs. 61. Sole Agents: MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co.

£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,971-10-10 Stg.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

LESSONS given in the Theory and Calculations of CARDING, SPINNING and WEAVING to Apprentices and others connected with Cotton Mills. Apply "A," care of this Office.

PATENT TENT for Shooting, Double Fly, Sleeps 6 ... Height 7 ft. Weight 42 lbs. to 45 lbs. Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to Manager, MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

BOMBAY HOTEL, FORT.—Now available Large and Airy Rooms for Gentlemen and Families. Rs. 3 per diem. Especial Arrangements for Monsoon can be made at Reduced Rates for Monthly Boarders.

FOR SALE, a pair of young ARABS, Bay and Grey, height about 11·1, quiet in Single and Double Harness and under Saddle, believed Sound. Price Rs. 350. Apply to "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" TIMEPIECE, 5 inch, Bold Enamelled Dial, going 8 days, Nickelled Dustproof Case, fitted in Case with Strap, Rs. 35. The same, 3½ inch Dial, Rs. 30.—MAREKE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Models Parts 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, 28th inst., Country Bred Dark Bay HORSE, 6½ years, 14·1½, goes well in Saddle and Harness, Good Lady's Hack. Also DOG-CART by Collett and Co., and set of English-made HARNESS, the whole to be sold or separate. Owner going Home.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

JUST to HAND new FOOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rampore Chudders and Shawls; very unique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Wood Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HURJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 20th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS.

18, Forbes Street.

LEATHES & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above rooms at 3 p.m. sharp, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, the following parcel of stationery sundries, fancy show cases of pencils, penholders, toothpicks, key rings, nibs, gum brushes, rubber bands, umbrella rings, whist markers, dice, pencils and penholders combined, A number of stationery cabinets, reading glasses, post and delivery boxes, cash boxes, fancy inkstands, bells, &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One flour mill for two bullocks or two horses, by Whitmore and Binjon, One iron safe, by C. J. and W. Lord. One ice safe, suitable for clubs or messes—
One Blackman's rotary punkah.
Two Sinclair's fire extinguishers.
Two dos. Sinclair's hand grenades.
Daliand's optical goods.
Victoria bassies.
One mandoline, piccolo, musical box, by Palliard & Co.
A new imperial 12 feet mahogany billiard table complete with lamp, &c., by Thurston and Co.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, May 27.

NOTICES

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb.		1 0
Mixed Teas	"	0 12
Pekoe Souchong	"	0 10
Gunpowder	"	0 10
Souchong	"	0 10

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 80 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metalic Packing.

MR. J. FLYNN, Professional Translator, translates Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani, Marwardi and Persian Writings, Accounts and Documents of all kinds, prepares Petitions, Memorials, &c., and examines and compares signatures &c. as an expert in handwriting.

(Note—Strict Secrecy is observed with regard to the Contents of Documents, especially Wills, Letters and Papers of a confidential nature.)

Office, 39, Apollo Street, Fort (from 12 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Residence, 520, Tardeo Road, near Breach Candy.

JAS. McCABE'S

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.

POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla; during the season.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible method of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate* scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of advertisers, may be printed, at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,

70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within London, E.C.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK. K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,

LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY

CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE.

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—that of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence in misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirit, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stones in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the profession as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co. Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras, Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY,

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted direct through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—

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IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5.15 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Bokhara (s), from Shanghai. Yesterday:—Cleveland (s), from Middlesbrough; and Lapanto (s), Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Star of Victoria (s), for London; and Umballa (s), Coast and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, per extra H. I. M. S. Tenasserim, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

POLO.—The game to-day will be—Black and Yellow: Mr. Baker, Mr. Graham, Mr. Murray and Mr. Warner *vs.* White: Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Begbie, Captain Fenton and Mr. Wallace. Play will commence at 5-15.

MEDICAL.—Among the candidates who recently passed the examination in connection with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, is Mr. S. A. Kapadia, a Parsee gentleman of Bombay.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Mr. H. Kats, agent to the firm of D. B. Lam & Co., at Victoria Buildings, Fort, reports having placed under a cash-box at 2 p.m., on the 23rd inst., three currency notes, two for Rs. 50 each, and one note for Rs. 5, and on looking for them shortly afterwards missed them.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the E. Y. Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Overture.....Rosamunde.....Schubert.
*Gavotte.....Le Charme.....Le Thiere.
Selection .....Rip van Winkle...Planquette.
Valse .....Dorothy .....Bucalossi.
Reminiscences of England .....F. Godfrey.
Post Horn Galop .....Koenig.

* With Glockenspiel accompaniment.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT.—A woman named Bheema was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee of stealing two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 120, the property of a woman named Shewli, living at Chindee Bazaar, on Tuesday last. The accused and complainant both lived in the same premises. On the night in question, they both retired to bed, and on the following morning the complainant missed the two silver anklets from her box and the accused had absconded. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused at Dongree with the stolen property in her possession. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 24th May, 1887, was 449, being 69 more than the preceding week and 18 less than the week ending the 18th May, 1886, and 3 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 285 births were reported in the different districts. There was no death from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 24·69. There were 99 deaths from remittent fever, being 9 more than the last week and 5 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 70, 21 and 10 last week, against 61, 27 and 8, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of Sucoaram Pandoo, aged 25 years, a permanent way labourer in the G. I. P Railway at the Parell district. At about noon on Wednesday, the labourers knocked off work for their midday meal. While they were sitting by the railway sidings, an engine came into the siding bringing a disabled engine, and shunting it up against two other disabled engines that were standing on the line, when deceased got jammed between the two, and sustained injuries to the left side. He asked to be taken to his house, and while he was being helped on his way home at Sitaphalmoona Road he fainted and died immediately. The verdict was, "That the death of Sucoaram Pandoo was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally jammed between two railway engines."

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.—Ladi, a woman of the Soortee caste, was yesterday brought up on remand, charged before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee with attempting to murder one Dyal Soma, her husband, by administering a poisonous substance, sulphate of copper, in his food, on the 16th ultimo. The complainant is a groom in the service of Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Jamasjee Bhandoopwalla, and lived at his master's premises at Mount Road, Mazagon. The wife and husband of late did not live on peaceable terms. On the date in question, the complainant, after taking one or two morsels of his evening meal, complained of severe pains in the stomach, and after being taken to the J. J. Hospital, it was discovered that he was suffering from the effects of sulphate of copper, which was administered to him mixed up in his food. The accused was arrested, and subsequently admitted having administered the poison, and she also produced a small piece of the poisonous substance which she had left on a shelf in her room. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed her for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DISMISSAL OF A SCHOOL MASTER.—Under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, Damodar Pandurang Joshi, Assistant Master in the Vernacular School at Shahapur, in the Thana District, is dismissed from the Educational Department, for complicity in the fraudulent procuring of Examination papers, and is not to be re-employed in the Department in any capacity.—*Educational Record.*

ATTACK ON A WEDDING PARTY BY HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—While a marriage party, consisting of a number of women, was proceeding in several carts from Amalnair to Kasumba in Khandeish, it was attacked by a gang of robbers, somewhere on the road between the villages of Chaoki and Khede. The robbers brutally maltreated the cartmen and were about to strip the women of their ornaments, when they raised such a terrific alarm that it is said to have been heard at the distance of nearly half a mile, and a number of men of the adjacent villages sped gallantly to the rescue. The robbers seeing the men coming beat a precipitate retreat without any booty.—*Deccan Herald.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT POONA.— A lamentable and fatal accident occurred on Wednesday, in New Town, resulting in the death of four milkmen. It appears that one Kistna Pillai went down a well in the second court-yard of his father's house in Ramiah Street, Peramettoo, for the purpose of collecting the straw that had fallen in there, and accumulated for some days. He went below, while Vencatesan Pillay (his brother-in-law) descended half way to receive from the former the straw as it was handed to him in baskets. A woman stood at the parapet of the well to receive the straw as it was passed up by the man half way down the well. All of a sudden Kistna Pillai, who was supporting himself against the rim of the well, while engaged in collecting the straw, slipped and fell into the water. On seeing this, Vencatesan, who was half way down, went further down, and reached out to save the man who had fallen into the water. Vencatesan succeeded in seizing Kistna Pillai by the hair of his head, and then endeavoured to raise him up. In doing so he himself slipped and fell in. Govindu Pillai (the father of Vencatesan) then went down the well, with a rope, to assist his son and his son-in-law. He was seen to go below the water and never came up again. The woman at the top of the well seeing no signs of any of the three men who had gone below the water, raised an alarm, when a servant in the house, Vardu Pillai, immediately descended into the well to make a search for the three who had gone down before him, and met with the same fate as they did. The police were informed of the circumstance, and the lifeless bodies of the four men were soon after extricated from the well. The matter having been reported to the coroner, Mr. Secluna, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on the bodies yesterday evening. The well was only 2½ feet in diameter, and the water in it emitted a very offensive order. When it was stirred it omitted sulphuretted hydrogen in such quantities as to be almost unbearable. The medical evidence at the inquest went to show that the cause of death was drowning, accelerated by the inhalation of noxious gases in the well.—*Ibid.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in every case *Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS

THE following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending the 24th instant.

KARACHI.—Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 23rd, 11 feet against 11 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Fever in six talukas. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 30, and 32; and Sehwan 30, 40, and 40, respectively.

SHIKARPUR.—River normal. Rabi harvesting over; kharif preparation commenced. Hurricane and slight rain in five, fever in three, small-poxin six, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat at Sukkur 28, and Shikarpur 22 pounds per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—Rabi harvesting continues in eight talukas; kharif cultivation in progress. Fever in three and small-pox in two talukas. River at Kotri on the 22nd, 11 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Wheat 22, bajri 38, jowari 40, rice white 20 and red 30 pounds per rupee.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER.—Weather cloudy and dusty. Public health good. Wheat 23, rice 20, jowari 48, and bajri 44 pounds per rupee.

AHMEDABAD.—Rabi harvesting completed: land prepared for cultivation in some talukas. Public health good. Wheat 28 and bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

PANCH MAHALS.—Field operations continues Small-pox in Dohad 1 case, and Godhra 2. Bajri 31, wheat 20, and maize 47 pounds.

KAIRA.—Land being manured. Small-pox to a slight extent among cattle in Thasra. Bajri 34, wheat 24, and rice 24 pounds.

BROACH.—Sowing preparations for kharif still continue. Cattle-disease in Jambusar to a slight extent; small-pox in A'mond. Rice 2, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

SURAT.—Lands being prepard for kharif. Fever and small-pox in Bardoli Taluka. Jowari 36 and nagli 44 pounds.

KHANDESH.—Wheather warm. Ague in Dhulia and Savada Talukas; small-pox in eleven talukas; cholera in Pachora, Savda, and Jalgaon, cases 93, fatal 31. Prices stationary.

NASIK.—Rabi threshing completed; preparation for kharif sowing in progress; rab being collected in Igatpuri and Peint Talukas. Cholera at Manmad in Chandor Taluka, 9 attacks, 4 deaths; small-pox in Yeola and Nandgaon Talukas; public health good. Prices stationary.

COLABA (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1 cool on 18th, afterwards *nil*. Vapour in air defective from 18th to 20th, normal from 21st to 24th. Wind normal.

THANA.—Cholera in Murbad Taluka, cases 4, fatal 3; small-pox in Bhiwndi Taluka, cases 8; slight fever in four and cattle-disease in two talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

KOLABA.—(Report for the week ending 23rd instant.)—Fever in Pen and Panvel, and small-pox in Panvel Taluka; cattle-disease in Panvel, Mangaon, and Mahad Taluka. Soil being prepared for kharif corps. Rice second sort 25½, and tur dal second sort 21½ pounds per rupee.

RATNAGIRI.—Reaping rabi almost completed. Weather hot and cloudy. Slight fever in two, measles in one, and slight cattle-disease in parts of six talukas. Nagli 19-78, vari 16-24, and rice 12-57,

POONA.—Land being prepared for cultivation. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in a village in the Purandhar Taluka. Bajri 44 and jowari 56 pounds in the district, and Bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Cattle-disease in Shrigonda and Jamkhed. Bajri 58 and jowari 66 pounds.

SHOLAPUR.—Land being improved for Kharif crops. Cattle-disease in Sholapur and Pandharpur Talukas; cholera in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur, Sangol and Malsiras Talukas. Jowari 62 and bajri 52 pounds.

SATARA.—Cholera in Valva, Khanapur, and Khatao. Patan, and Tasgaon; cattle-disease in four talukas. Bajri 44-10 and jowari 45-17.

BIJAPUR.—Weather sultry. Ploughing operation continues. Cattle-diseased in seven talukas; small-pox in Indi. Jowari 65 and bajri 58 pounds.

BELGAUM—Paddy sowing retarded for want of rain. Cattle-disease in four talukas. Jowari 47, and bajri 51 pounds per rupee.

DHARWAR.—Rain in Ranebennur 60 cents. Ground being prepared for early corps; sowing of rice retarded for want of rain; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund and of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Ranebennur, and Kod Talukas. Public health generally good; slight fever in Gadag and small-pox in Navalgund; cattle-disease in Navalgund. Rice 24 and jowari 56 pounds per rupee,

KANARA.—Ploughing and sowing continue. Slight cattle-disease and fever in Sirsi. Weather hot. Rain 13 cents in Karwar, and 54 in Ankola. Rice common Karwar, and district average 13 seers per rupee.

RAJKOT.—Weather warm and cloudy. Measles at Mamavada, Bagasra, and Luni. Wheat 25, bajri 25, and jowari 32 pounds.

WADHWAN.—Weather hot and cloudy. General health good. Bajri 26, jowari 30, and wheat 20 pounds per rupee.

BARODA.—Public health good. Land being prepared for cultivation; standing crops in good condition. Rice 21, bajri 28, and wheat 18 pounds.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain in parts of the Dharwar, Kanara, and Shikarpur, districts. Preparations for Kharif sowing continue everywhere. Fever and small-pox in parts of eight, cattle disease in parts of twelve, and cholera in parts of five districts.

MADRAS.

SEMAPHORES WORKED BY ELECTRICITY.—Mr. G. K. Winter, Telegraph Engineer of the Madras Railway Company, having invented electric Starting Semaphores for the starting of trains in future, the following instructions have been issued for the guidance of all Station Masters:—An Electric Semaphore Signal has been erected at each end of a station to control to the starting of trains. The Semaphores will be connected shortly, but will not be regarded by the Drivers of trains or come into operation until an official notice is issued to that effect. In the meantime, however, Station Masters are directed to carefully read the rules for working the Semaphores and to practice the use of them with all trains passing their stations from the time they are informed by the Telegraph Inspector that the Semaphores are complete and fit for use. At the expiration of a week from the time of completion, Station Masters are instructed to report to the Traffic Manager's office whether they thoroughly understand, and have correctly worked the Semaphore during the interval. Every case of interruption of the working of the Semaphores must be reported at once to the Telegraph Inspector, the Telegraph Engineer, and the Assistant Traffic Manager of the Division and duly recorded in the Diary.

A BOOM IN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE

NEARLY all the Western papers are printing articles both editorial and descriptive, concerning the "boom" in real estate. The St. Louis *Globe Democrate* makes it a feature of journalism, publishing in a single number, from twenty-two different points, telegrams and letters giving account of sales of lots, new building under construction, and the rapid accumulation of wealth by speculators in real estate. The excitement rages in the small towns as well as the large. Mount Carmel, Ill. Chanute and Paola, Kan., Bonneville, and Clinton Mo., Las Vegas N. M., and a multitude of places that have been scarcely heard of a hundred miles from their respective Court houses, are booming in grand chorus, while the uproar at Little Rock, Ark., Wichita Khan., and Fort Worth, Tex., is really deafening. The scenes in Change Alley at the time of the South Sea bubble, or in the Rue Quincampoix when John Law was the virtual sovereign of France, appear to be distributed and re-enacted over a space of about 1,000 miles square in the West and South. Take Little Rock, for example. The *Gazette* of that place publishes a daily article on the "Boom" surmounted by thirteen splendid head lines. Without going into the body of the article—it can be learned that prices are firmer each day than they were the day before that the number of recorded teansfers was larger that day than it had ever been before; that A. B. sold to C. D. for 5,000 dols. what he had paid only 2,520 dols. for a few days ago, and that the profit was made before any papers had passed; that the city authorities have made a contract for paving two miles of streets, and that Jay Gould has sold the Pine Bluff Railroad out of his left-hand pocket into his right-hand pocket, and has in contemplation many other trades of great prospective value to Little Rock. It will occur to any man of mature years that he has heard this tale before, and perhaps more than once. The present boom is really the first of any magnitude that has affected real estate over a wide area since 1873. There is nothing to be said of it except that some people will make money out of it while the fewer continues, and others will lose when the reaction comes.—*New York Nation.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

JUDICIAL SCANDAL IN EGYPT.

THE cause of justice in Egypt has received a blow from a scandal in which M. Martin Sarzeaud, French Judge of the International Court of Appeal, at Alexandria, is concerned. Charges of corruption are made against the Judge. The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the incident, says:—

Whether or not M. Martin Sarzeaud, while French Judge of the International Court of Appeal, accepted bribes in the strictest sense of the term is a matter which perhaps will never be satisfactorily decided, but that he accepted considerable sums of money as loans from members of the Bar, and realised cash for goods which he had bought on credit, are charges which are hardly denied, which he declined to face, and which in themselves justify the Court of Appeal in declining to allow him to remain as one of their body. To escape a more disagreeable penalty M. Martin Sarzeaud on the eve of his hurried departure tendered his resignation. That resignation has not been accepted, the inquiry is proceeding, and the absent Judge has been summoned to appear before his colleagues. He has recently announced his intention not only of doing so, but of withdrawing his resignation—a measure which has at least the merit of boldness if carried out.

Whatever the other results, however, it may be assumed as certain that M. Sarzeaud will not be allowed to remain a member of the Court; and here arises the delicate question as to his successor. The Court of Appeal as originally constituted was to consist of the Judge from each of the Great Powers and from the United States. In 1884 it was thought necessary to increase the number of Judges, and the Egyptian Government was authorized to call up two members from the Lower Court. The two members chosen were M. Bellet, a Frenchman, and M. Antoniadis, a Greek. This gave to France alone among the Powers a second Judge, but it was expressly agreed that M. Bellet was appointed without regard to his nationality, and that in the event of his place becoming vacant there would be no obligation to appoint a Frenchman. A month later (June, 1884) the first French Judge of the Court of Appeal left the country, and M. Sarzeaud was appointed his successor, thus still leaving two French Judges on the bench. No question was raised at this time, for the Court still required more than its original number. Since then, however, the business of the Court has become lighter. There is, in fact, barely sufficient to keep the Judges employed, and M. Sarzeaud's resignation or dismissal will still leave the bench sufficiently manned. Under these circumstances is there any necessity to burden Egypt with the cost of an extra Judge at £2,000 a year? If the withdrawal of M. Martin Sarzeaud left the Court without a French Judge, another would certainly have to be appointed. But this is not the case. M. Bellet is still on the bench. He is a Frenchman, and, in spite of the agreement that he was chosen irrespective of his nationality, he was appointed by decree on precisely the same terms as the others.

If the Court therefore argues with considerable force that there is no vacancy. It consists now, as originally, of one Judge from each of the Great Powers, one from the United States, and, in addition, an extra Judge from Greece. The fact that for a short time they required more Judges is no reason why another should be forced upon them when no longer necessary, and the arrangement made in reference to those exceptional conditions can only have effect when those exceptional circumstances recur.

M. d'Aunay, the French Minister, takes, however, another view for which there is much to be said. Assuming M Sarzeaud's position to be vacant, he claims that it must be filled. The arrangement made in reference to M. Bellet is solely that his place becomes vacant. Meanwhile it is not his place that is vacant, but that of another Frenchman.

At this point interposes Nubar with a solution of the difficulty. The article of the Code under which the Judges are named is as follows:—"La nomination et le choix des juges appartiendront au Gouvernement Egyptian, mais pour être assuré lui-même que les garanties que présenteront les personnes dont il fera choix, il s'adressera officiellement aux Ministres de la Justice à l'etranger et n'engagera que les personnes munies de l'acquiescement et de l'autorisation de leur Gouvernement." The Egyptian Government, then, has the right of nomination and choice. Whether or no there is a vacancy is immaterial; the Egyptian Government will name and choose M. Bellet as French member of the Court of Appeal, and the latter's place thus vacant need not be filled, and if it is filled does not require the appointment of a Frenchman. In reply M. d'Aunay takes up a position which I venture to say is quite untenable. "You cannot," he says, "appoint M. Bellet without the previous assent and authorisation of the French Government, and that I decline to give."

A very cursory examination of the article I have quoted above will show the weakness of this argument. The Government of the Judge appointed and chosen by the Egyptian Government is to be consulted in order that the latter may be assured as to his fitness. The Egyptian authorities could not be expected to fit Judges so to whether any man offering for such a position was competent to fill it. No such question arises in this case; the Judge they propose to name is one whose fitness has already been certified to by France. He has already been allowed to sit on the Court of Appeal; the French Government is anxious that he should remain on it. On what ground, then, can they refuse the "nomination and choice" of the Egyptian Government?

The real objection is, of course, obvious. The nomination of M. Bellet would lessen the number of French Judges in the Court of Appeal, and France, who has always regarded the International Courts of Justice as a fit arena for the political struggle in which she is engaged, is unwilling to lose what she considers a national advantage. Some years since a French Judge was appointed whose first act was to announce his arrival to his Consul-General and to ask his instructions as to the way in which he could best further the interests of the Government. In those days there was a French Minister who had some sense of propriety and who administered a fitting rebuke; but the representative of the France of to-day is not ashamed to state openly that his sole objection to M. Bellet is that he is not as a judge sufficiently devoted to French interests. I am glad to say that I believe the unintentional compliment is well merited, and that in M. Bellet the Egyptian Government has that unfortunately race character—a French Judge who places the interests of justice above those of his country.

Upon the solution which may be given to this question depends the future not only of the international tribunals, but of justice in Egypt. However imperfect have been those tribunals, they have represented until now a purer form of justice than any to which the natives of Egypt have been previously accustomed. The scandal of one of the Judges refusing to face inquiry into charges which accuse him of misappropriation of funds, and worse, has done much to compromise their reputation; but the spectacle of one of the Great Powers using the occasion to increase the political influence, and almost openly avowing their purpose of employing those tribunals as political instruments, will, unless it is speedily checked and firmly resisted, result in the destruction of all that belief in possible purity of justice which the courts had succeeded in creating.

A SCOTO-AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.

THE death is announced of Mr. Alexander Mitchell, a prominent railway king and banker in the United States. He was born in Aberdeen, on his father's farm, at Ellon, in 1817, had the usual parish school education, and for two years was a lawyer's clerk, and afterwards clerk in a bank at Peterhead. In 1839 he emigrated, following the example of many other young countrymen at the time. Settling at Milwaukee, in the North-West, he became secretary of an insurance and banking company that had been formed by a fellow-Aberdonian, George Smith. Banking prospered under Mr. Mitchell's attention and prudence, especially after withstanding successfully a financial crisis that ruined many rival houses, and when the railway era began to open up the vast West he became an active promoter. Eighteen years ago he consolidated various undertakings into what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The shares of this company when the amalgamation took place were quoted at 10 dollars, and they are now selling at, from 93-to 94 dollars. For a short period Mr Mitchell was a member of Congress, and was once offered the nomination for the Governorship of Wisconsin by the Democratic party. The fortune amassed by the deceased is estimated at over four millions sterling.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·765
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	90·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	254

* From midnight to midnight.

INTERVIEW WITH A SIOUX CHIEF.

THE Sioux Chief Red Shirt, who is with the Wild West Show at the American Exhibition, has been interviewed by a repre entative of the *Central News*; Broncho Bill acting as interpreter. The following are some extracts from the report of the interview:—

"Did you never see Buffalo Bill until you joined this show?" "Yes, I saw him long ago; but we never spoke until a little while since. All the men of the Sioux nation know Buffalo Bill by reputation. The first time I saw him was at the fight at War Barnard Creek, when the white men were too many for the poor Indians. It was twelve or thirteen years ago; but (and here his bloodshot eyes twinkled ominously) that fight I can see now. Buffalo Bill in the struggle killed Yellow Hand, a great Indian brave, and took his scalp. I tried to fight my way to the white man to revenge my brother, and although we got very near I could not reach him. Had we met, one would have died. But the soldiers were encircling us; five of our men were shot down, and we fled. Then we would have killed each other; but now we have the same heart, and we are brothers. Colonel Cody is awfully good to me and my people."

STORY OF A GREAT INDIAN FIGHT.

Asked if there was any other fight in which he was engaged, Red Shirt replied:—

Yes; I will tell you of a great fight of the Sioux nation with the Pawnees, who were always bad Indians. They had met our people on the hunt and killed them; they had attacked our villages and carried away our squaws and children, and their young braves came like serpents in the grass and stole away our horses. The Sioux nation offered to make a treaty of peace with the Pawnees, but the bad Indians refused and the Grand Council of the Sioux sat down to discuss how we should punish these bad people, and every chief there spoke for going on the water-path. Then we made ready to fight. It is fifteen years ago, and I was a young chief then; but my father, who was a great chief, was on the water-path, and I was eager to prove myself a great warrior in his eyes. I collected my young men and we set out, altogether 1,300 strong, under sixteen big chiefs. The most experienced warriors were sent on two days' march in advance to scout, and scouts were thrown out on every side to guard against surprise. For eight days our braves marched against the enemy, and then some spies came back and told us that they had found the Pawnee village. Many of the Pawnee braves were on a big hunt, but nearly all the remainder of the tribe were at the village. We gathered round the camp without being discovered, and the great chiefs told the young men how the battle was to be bought. Not till the signal was given for attack did the Pawnees find out their enemies were near. Some of the Pawnees were cowards, and ran before we got into the village but the majority stayed to fight for their wigwams—, and to die for them. They were surprised, and in one moment we were in the midst of the wigwams. I had armed with a long spear. Nearly all our braves had spears and bows and arrows, but many had guns too. Iran a young chief who stood to guard his lodge. He was brave and a good warrior, but he fell before my spear, and his scalp adorned my belt. Near by four Pawnee braves stood in a bunch, and made a great fight against the attacks of some of our young men. I joined them, and with my long spear I killed each one of those four braves, and their scalps I added the one already on my belt. Then the fight was almost done. The Pawnees left alive tried to get to their last horses, but our young men were too quick for them. It was a running fight, and they were scalped almost as they ran. I met three women running for the horses. Two were armed with knives and one with a club, but I killed all three. I did not take their hair, a brave boasts not of killing women, and a woman's scalp adorns not a chief's lodge. There was no hesitation about killing their women and children. They have killed ours and revenge is sweet to the red man. All, however, were not killed, for carried them back to the Sioux camp, where we were hailed with shouts of victory, for we took thirty-six squaws prisoners and we had brought back with us over 500 scalps to show that those bad Indians had been punished. Besides, we had all their horses and stores and trophies to make glad the hearts of our squaws. That fight took place in the southern country of the Big Beaver; but the white man holds that land now, and the Indian has gone nearer the setting sun. Another Grand Council was held on our return, when we agreed to send the thirty-six prisoners back to their tribe—for we felt some pity for them then—mounted on our best horses, and loaded with presents; and the message we sent with them was that we had tried to make a treaty with them; but they would not listen to our words, and they continued to attack our people and steal our horses. Now we had killed all we could find except the women, and those we sent back to tell how we punished bad Indians who interfere with the Sioux nation.

THE FUTURE OF THE RED MAN.

Questioned as to his views of the future of the Red Man, the Chief said:—

The red man is changing every season. The Indian of the next generation will not be the Indian of the last. Our buffaloes are nearly all gone; the deer have entirely vanished; and the white man takes more and more of our land. But the United States Government is anxious that we should remain on it. Among the house altars there is one surpassing all others in beauty and intrinsic value. In the form of a pax, it is literally studded with precious stones and round pearls, many as large as hazel nuts. Small figures in enamel surmount it, and enamel is indeed the ground-work of the whole. The Exhibition comprises more than a hundred crucifix, for the greater part in gold and silver, all of elaborate workmanship. There is one of Indian make, brought home by a missionary, and other carved in wood by a Spanish artist which is so striking that it at once attracts the eye as a masterpiece of art. Among the croziers I have noted some wonderful productions of the goldsmith's art. They all end in a crook, which is generally filled with fine figures of the Virgin, or Christ as the Good Shepherd. In one case the staff is ivory, bound by golden crowns at intervals. The finest belongs to the lady abbesses of Nonnberg, near Salzburg. Here, as in all the other departments, the city of Zara has contributed some of the finest specimens. The pride of every Roman Catholic Church is generally its chalice and its monstrance, and of these the Exhibition contains untold numbers, some so precious, that although there are night watchers at the Museum, the condition for lending them was that they should be locked up in a safe every night. Foremost as a work of art is the so-called Tassilo chalice, with ovals of silver niello; the next a large chalice completely with Limoges enamels. The glass case containing about eighty chalices, all perfect in form, has the appearance of a goldsmith's shop, and it is difficult to believe that some of the objects before us are many hundred years old, for, all being of massive gold, they look as if they had left the goldsmith's hand yesterday. Some are distinguished for the value of the gems with which they are adorned. I counted fifty diamonds, each the size of a pea on one chalice, others are priceless on account of their inimitable forms, others with enamels and engravings represent a higher class of art. One golden chalice is entirely covered with coral, another shines with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, another bears the arms of the donor. Almost all are covered with a golden plate.

Still more valuable than the chalices are the monstrances. In shape, for the most part, imitating a gothic tower, they are more or less pure in outline according to the date of their manufacture. The earlier ones imitate the perforated delicacy of a gothic tower to perfection; but later on these noble forms degenerate into elaborate curves and twisted scrolls that greatly deteriorate from the beauty of the whole. One monstrance about two feet high, in gold, represents the family tree of Jesse, showing the principal persons in massive figures of gold quite four inches high. There is David with his harp, Solomon with a model of the temple, Mary with the child, and Christ in His glory. In the lower niche of another monstrance is St. Leonhard, an exquisite statuette of massive gold. The foliage in many of these works of art is quite remarkable for fineness and delicacy. In many instances old works of art have been used for the adornment of an object. Thus a crucifix of gold with silver filigree is studded all over with ancient cameos and exquisitely cut gems. Two large crowns from an altar of the Virgin Mary in a Tyrolese church are also well worth notice. The noble ladies of the land continually presented their jewels to the Virgin Mother, and when a sufficient number of them had been collected the lady abbess had them mounted as crowns, the groundwork being a net of pearls, and the interstices filled with rings, brooches, hairpins, buckles, earrings, and so forth. The effect of the whole is most artistic and original. These crowns were purchased by the Trades Museum from the little convent which owned them, some time ago. The Exhibition also comprises fine selections of embroidery, china, and old lace.

Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people. Young and old of both sexes may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use, when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying, aperient, and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation and headache, and are specially serviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box is wrapped with printed instructions for the guidance of invalids who will readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of recovering health. Holloway's Pills will work a thorough change on the constitution of the weak and serious.

THE OUTER LOBBY.

MOST persons, I suppose—except Londoners—have been in the Outer Lobby of the House of Commons: the draughty hall where country cousins hang in limp lines over two railings, waiting to be told that there is no hope of their getting into the Strangers' Gallery.

The Whip who would learn the chances of his party at the next general election should have his seat in the Outer Lobby. The novelist who would study human nature should frequently drop in. The moralist who compares great things with small should observe the member "unbending" there with one of his constituents. Above all, the Outer Lobby is the place for the intelligent foreigner whom we wish to impress with our national institutions. There was a time when the Lower Chamber itself impressed the stranger; but all that is changed. Even the Inner Lobby is at times a bear-garden; the Outer Lobby alone preserves its character. I have been there frequently of late; but it is only after I come away that I can think, as an unmoved spectator, of the drama that is played in the Outer Lobby every evening. There are generally fifty or a hundred persons present, nearly all from the country. See them on their way to "the House"! how jaunty they look! But when they reach the Outer Lobby what a change comes over them! There is no laughing now. Their voices sink; they converse nervously in whispers. They propose to get into the Strangers' Gallery through their local member, and to him they send their cards by a policeman. The policeman who guard the way to the Inner Lobby are the masters of the situation. Are they politicians? I fancy not; or if they are they preserve an impartiality equal to that of the Speaker. Nothing seems to awe them. I have seen one of them conversing with Sir William Harcourt—not merely answering his questions, but talking with him as man and man. Sir William said something and laughed, but the policemen did not laugh. Could independence go further than that?

The supreme moment in the country cousin's life is when the member answers his summons. But sometimes he does not answer it. It is explained that he is not in the House; and very likely this is the dinner-hour. Then the country cousin looks crestfallen. The Whip should be here now. If he knows that the member is in the House all the time, he may rest confident that that man's seat is safe. Nowadays few members can afford to slight their constituents. The card brings the member out. See him sailing up the aisle that leads into the outer chamber. Every eye is upon him. He has come from obscurity into fame. He whispers to the policeman, and the policeman shouts outs "Henry Green!" That is your name. The sound of his name shouted out anywhere has a curious effect upon the owner: in the Outer Lobby it is nothing short of awful. For the moment you are the important person there. Every one is looking for Henry Green. If Henry be a bold fellow he blushes and comes bravely forward; but more than once I have seen him play the ostrich's part. His courage gives way, and instead of answering the call he conceals himself in the crowd. "Henry Green" repeats the policeman. Sometimes Henry Green comes forward just in time to see the member disappearing; and then Henry is like the traveller who all but catches his train. That is an every night incident. The remarkable thing is that as a rule Henry Green is not a bashful man. He is a prominent member of the Midmarshes Liberal Association, and very proud he is of it. It was he who wrote the sarcastic letter about the local member in the *Midmarshes Weekly Post*. But the Outer Lobby has taken the starch out of him, and his name, echoing through the lofty hall, scared him for the moment.

Many of the constituents choose to stand bare-headed in presence of their representatives. Did you ever notice how many different ways there are of saying, "Put on your hat?" In the mouth of a portly member whose name is as unknown to you as to me, it meant, "I observe that you have uncovered before me, William Brown. You are, of course, quite right in doing so; but I am a genial man, and don't mind speaking to you though your hat is on." "Put on your hat" from another member means, "For heaven's sake, man, don't grovel before me in that way." A third's "Put on your hat" implies that the speaker is uncertain how his constituent voted, but rather thinks it was for the other man. There are members who shake their constituents warmly by the hand, and earnestly ask how their relations are. "I remember your perfectly," the member says earnestly; "you were present at that meeting in the Sleepy Hollow School-room. Yes, of course, you sat on my right—or was it my left?" Then he asks how they all are in Sleepy Hollow, inquiring after every one whose name he can remember, and even risks sending his regards to "the grocer." There is pretty sure to be one grocer in Sleepy Hollow who squints, so that this is a safe thing to do. As for an order for to-night, he is afraid it is impossible. The galleries are all full. "To-morrow, now"—and so on. "Very glad to see you up in town, Mr. Jones," says another member to his constituent. Then he inquires eagerly how long Mr. Jones proposes to stay, and all but invites him to his lunch or dinner. Going on Thursday? I am very sorry for that. I thought you might have lunched with me on Friday. However"—and off the honourable gentleman goes to "do the best he can" for Mr. Jones, whom he leaves in a delirious ecstasy. You wonder how I know what these honourable gentlemen say, but every one in the Outer Lobby knows. They address their constituents nominally, just as they address the Speaker; but the whole lobby is their "House." Here they get a most respectful hearing, which is perhaps denied them elsewhere.

There is one member, whom I shall not name, who strolls into the Outer Lobby every half-hour or so. Kind-hearted to a degree, he knows that the Outer Lobby is full of persons who can't get any further, and he comes to them as one of them. This gentleman, who is well known to the world by name and photograph, is a great success in the Outer Lobby. Other member cast their eyes over the crowd with careless curiosity, which shows that they have time and inclination to think of other things than politics. This one paces forward with his hands behind his back, his eyes on the ground, looking every inch a statesman. It is difficult to believe that he can never get the House to listen to him. The Outer Lobby gazes upon him open-mouthed, and "That is" passes from lip to lip. The only time I ever saw the Outer Lobby wrathful was when, after gazing with awe upon a gentleman whom it took to be Mr. Labouchere, he turned out to be a reporter. It has occurred to me that the gatherings in the Outer Lob

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

THE Bank of Bengal in Calcutta reduced their rate of discount this morning from 8 to 7 per cent., their Cash Balance being up 4 lakhs, and the directors of the Bank of Bombay have reduced their minimum from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum, the position of the Bank having no doubt been materially strengthened since Saturday's return.

From London Consols come unchanged at 103½; indeed, the only movement in Stocks is a further recovery in Rupee Paper of ¼ in 4 and ⅜ in 4½ per cents.

In the London General Produce markets no change whatever has taken place.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, with sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices were all as previously quoted, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. higher,in all positions, except September-October deliveries, which were 1-32d. dearer, In New York yesterday, September deliveries were 18 points higher, ready Cotton and August delivery being unchanged.

The Receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1887. Bales.	1886. Bales.	1885. Bales.
Wednesday's Rcpts. ...	2,000	2,300	600
Five days' do. ...	7,000	15,900	4,000
Total since 1st Sept ...	5,171,000	5,168,600	4,672,900

The market here is steady in tone but unaltered in price, and the purchases for Export continue most limited. However firm the position in Liverpool may be, it is not productive of orders for shipment of Surats, on the contrary Spinners seem less disposed to buy now than when the reports were weaker in character. The fact is, no doubt, that the strength, such as it is, comes more from the statistical position, and the speculation based thereon than any demand from Spinners, and while prices, under the circumstances, may be further advanced, it will only be with difficulty, and in the face of a very conservative policy on the part of the trade. The purchases by the local mills to-day, have been about 1,500 bales, composed of 1,000 bales Wudhwan and Dhollera at Rs. 185 to Rs. 202; 400 bales Veravul at Rs. 165 to Rs. 175 and 100 bales Compta at Rs. 163 per candy. The official quotations are :—

	Fine	F.G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	161	147	142	136	May.
Karanja	...	...	204	194	,,
Akola	...	...	197	...	,,
Sheagaum	...	...	197	...	,,
Khamgaum	...	...	198	...	,,
Jalgaum	...	...	188-9	180	ready.
Khandesh(generally) ...	...	188	179	...	,,
Bhownugger	219	203	194	...	May.
Dhollera } up c.					
Wudhwan } prssed	219	208-4	195	...	,,
Broach (best)	237	230	...	...	,,
Sawgd. Dharwar.....	...	...	204	...	June 25
Westerns	...	...	190	...	,,

WHEAT as before is being largely dealt in ready, but for anything beyond spot delivery we have to report a very stupid market. Sellers are asking ¼ to ½ annas per cwt. higher, prices which sellers either can't or won't pay, with the result that transactions are very few. We have quotations as given yesterday, although sellers, as we have already said, would quote them a shade higher.

SEEDS.—Linseed is 1 anna per cwt. dearer at Rs. 6-5, and there has been rather more doing, probably to complete the Month's shipments. Rapeseed is unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,724 bales.
Wheat	103,734 cwt.
Linseed	20,270 ,,
Rapeseed	5,123 ,,
Gingelly	3,525 ,,

FREIGHTS are currently reported rather easier, £1 3s. 9d. being now the quotation for all the leading ports, but there has been a fair quantity of cargo booked at the rate.

EXCHANGE.—The comparatively full rates realised for Council drafts in London yesterday, has imparted a decidedly steadier tone to the market to-day, and notwithstanding the reduction in the rates of discount with the Presidency Banks Sterling has advanced 10-32d. both for Bank and private paper. For future delivery moreover the tendency is also less indicative of weakness, Bank Telegraphic for June being obtainable at 1s. 4 5-8d, for July at 1s. 4 19-32d., and for September-October at 1s. 4¾d. Credits for June we call 1s. 4 7-8d., for July 1s. 4 27-32d. per rupee. Ready rates are :—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 4¼d.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 23-32d.	,,
Do. 3 Months' sight.....1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 Months' sight...1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 Months' sight ...1·78	,,

The result of yesterday's biddings for Councils was the allotment of Rs. 10,80,000, in Bills at 1s. 4 21-32d., and 25 lakhs in Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 23-32d.

The position of Silver in the Mint, as shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette*, is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of silver in the Mint on 14th May 1887	60,94,096
Silver received during the week	16,23,984
	77,24,080
New coin paid during the week	18,00,015
	59,24,065
Last week.....	75,01,137

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been very firm, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 97 15-16 to Rs. 98, Fours-and-a-half to Rs 103.

SHARES are all firm. Bank of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 765. Spinning Mill shares are mostly Rs. 5 higher, Orientals being an exception in having declined Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s share have improved to Rs. 2,650, first issue.

BOMBAY SILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	ct.	765
Bank of Bengal ...	12,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	8 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. M. Corporation ...	12,000	100	all	17½ do.	652
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	105xd.
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire insurance Co ...	119	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. ...	950	2,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.S per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£146
G. I. & G. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	£161

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.	170 / 50
Badham, Pile & Co.Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c	155
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	625	200	165	nil.	90
Barton &Co., Ld. ...	500	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue..	500		87	10 2-3p.c	12-3
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100xl.
Bombay Flour MillCo.	500	500	500	12 p.c	490xd
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	165
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,650
Do. 3rd Issue...	2,000	62	975	Rs. 5	665
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...				3½	10½
Cash Bazar ...	1,500	100	100	..	14 NI.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	400	..	400
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. ...	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	72
Sorab & Co., Ld.	500	1·0	40	...	45
Bombay Steamship Association ...	5,00	100	10	Rs. 15	10½
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 1	10½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ...	50	256	250	...	250
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	232
Maroka & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Master Hotel Co. ...	300	100	100	13 p.ct.	
Napier Foundry and M'g. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...					104
Oudsal Loan Association ...	5,00	200	6	5 & 7½	105
Pearce and Co., Ld. ...	5,00	20	20	8 p. a.	21
Port Canning Co. ...	1,00	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	2,00	00	1,00	Rs. 10	315
Soundry & Co., Ld. ...	4,00	100	100	p.c.	101
Telephone Co. Ld. ...	1,00	10	10	..	80
Thresher & Co. Ld. ...	10,00	20	25	..	74
Thresher & Co., Ld. ...	2,00	00	200	..	1,001
Thurkee & Co., Ld. ...	1,00	100	100	Rs. 15	135
Western India Flour Mills ...	00	125	100	nil.	65
W. M. Mody & Co. ...	00	00	00	11 p.c.	175

MILL COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	2	1,2	1,20	..	1,075
Albert Spinning Co. ...	11	600	599	Rs.	4.5
A text Print Co., Manufacturers ...	10	1,0	1,0	Rs.100	80
Apollo Press Co. (new Factories) ...	75	400	40	Rs. 2	235
Ashoka ...	60	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	357
Bull's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. ...	(	200	20	Rs. 10	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 11	107½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,88	Rs. 60	500
Dhollera P. & M. Co.	0	200	200	(	103
East India Press Co.	0	000	1,000	Rs. 15	130
Fort Press Co.)....	150	5,500	5,50	Rs. 60	1,900
French Press Co. ...	200	600	60	Rs. 80	605
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld. ...	450	600	60	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ...	240	450	45	Rs. 45	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	12	..	97½
Mofussil Co. ...	3,195	422	400	Rs. 50	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	555
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 3	395
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co. ...	400	2,00	75	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co. ...	100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 120	1220
Swoon Press Co. ...	200	375	500	..	550
Volkart Press Co. ...	450	1,01	1,00	Rs. ..	680

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company ...	1,30	1,00	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. ompany ...	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	...	310
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	835
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 82	570xd
Bo.CottonMf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	50	Rs. 20	355
Bombay United ...	900	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	850
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	2,750	20	21	..	155
Central India S. & W. Company ...	2,000	50	5	Rs. 25	800
New issue ...	3,000	125	..	Rs. 12	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co. ...	4,00	700	72	Rs. 175	652½
Connaught Mills	840	500	all	Rs. 82	585
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	560
City of BombayShares	900	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	785
Dhun Mills... ...	1,00	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,00	50	5	Rs. 2	653
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	605
Gordon Mills	2,00	250	50	..	157
Hindustan Mills ...	1,02	1,00	1,0	833	760
Hingunghat Mill (Ord)	70	5	all	87½ p.s	720
Hyderabad Spinning Co	700	1,0	50	Rs. 20	530
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	5	1,0	Rs 25	400
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00	50	Rs. 8	1,350
James Greaves Mills.	100	200	1,0	Rs. 2:	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	5	14-5-7	40
Jowras Bhalloo	1,200	1,00	50	Rs. 5	1,010
Khandesh	150	1,00	1,0	Rs. 20	575
Khatao Mankunico ...	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 30	760
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,800	1,00	10	Rs. 5	135
Madras United ...	600	1 0·0	1,000	Rs. 13	2,660
Mahalukshmi ...	450	1,00	1,0	..	200
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,185
Mazagon Spinning Co	6,000	250	25	Rs. 8	175
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	1,380
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	600	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning, Weaving, Calico Manufacturing & Printing Co. Ld. ...	600	1,00	1,00	..	400
NalgaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld. ...	000	100	100	..	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	201
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	805
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	505
People of India S. & W Company ...	..	250	250	Rs. 64	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500	..	75
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 8	827½
Ripon	841	1,00	50	Rs. 50	785
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1 90	1,00	00	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	Rs.	337
Shoiaopore Mills ...	678	1,000	1,00	Rs. 5	1,115xd
Soondersee	950	1,00	1,00	..	510
Southern India ...	1,200	500	50	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	25	..	230
Victoria Mills ...	630	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	150
Western India S.&M Company ...	1,200	1,000	1,0	Rs. 0	610
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co. ...			1,000	Rs. 40	775

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

BALL—May 18, at Simla, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E Ball, aged 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887.

THE discussion of the Colonial Conference, which resulted in a modification of Admiral Tryon's scheme for augmenting the Naval force in Australasian waters at the cost of the Colonials, must have been even more unsatisfactory to the unthinking enthusiasts of Federation than the amount of the minimum contribution that has been agreed to. The proposal, as originally made, contemplated an addition of three cruisers—torpedo catchers—and torpedo boats to the squadron hitherto maintained in Southern waters, the British Government—that is, the British tax-payers—providing the vessels and armament at an outlay of £600,000, and the Colonies undertaking to provide the whole cost of maintenance, the cost involved in the triennial changes of the crews, and five per cent. on the value of the vessels and machinery for deterioration. The estimated burden to the Colonies was put at £188,000. The proposal had been some time previously submitted to the criticism of Colonial opinion. The delegates at the Conference were in no doubt whatever as to the line they had to take. The amount asked for was objected to as out of proportion to the resources of the Colonies, which would have no share whatever in the organization and control of this part of the squadron. The real objection which, in the words of Sir Robert Stout, Prime Minister of New Zealand, "prevented Admiral Tryon from being successful in his mission," went far deeper, and it deserves attention as indicating the fundamental divergences of view which render so precarious the realization of the projects of Federation talked of in London as assured and almost effected. The question which pre-occupied the Colonial mind was this : give the Imperial Government the sole control of an addition to the fleet, what voice would the Colonies have in regard to the uses to which it might be put? "Were the Colonies," as Sir Robert Stout expresses it, "to be liable in case of war for additional aid to the Imperial Government? Was there to be a war tax placed on the Colonies when they were to have no representation, nor power, nor voice in the war expenditure, or in the question whether England was wise in engaging in the contest?" If England were wantonly attacked the Colonies would willingly aid her, "but England might embark in a war which the Colonies would think wrong." Are they to give contributions for the prosecution of a war undertaken by an Imperial Parliament, in which the Colonies are not represented? "Their fathers fought for representation as an antecedent to taxation ; and taxation with representation still remain watchwords here." These words appear in the *Nineteenth Century* of March last, but they were evidently written with the Prime Minister's sanction in New Zealand. But he speaks throughout as the exponent of Australasian opinion. That opinion is, that England and the Colonies will be misled if it is imagined that any aid to the Imperial Navy will settle the Imperial question. The difficulties surrounding that question have just assumed practical shape in connection with Admiral Tryon's scheme. The decision arrived at by the Conference after much wrangling may be considered as a compromise. The discussion having been adjourned to enable the Agents General and the Delegates to agree to a line of action, a communication was sent to them to the effect that the Admiralty withdrew its proposal, and would be satisfied to omit the item of five per cent. for depreciation, if a lump sum of £122,000 a year were forthcoming for the next ten years to meet the expense of increasing the squadron in Australian seas. Great Britain would in return become responsible for the efficiency and renewal of the auxiliary ships, and for replacing any vessel that might be lost or captured. Thus the liabilities of the Colonies would be confined to the fixed sum of £122,000 per annum for ten years ; no unexpected demands could be made for the repair or replacement of vessels. The Colonial intelligence was shown in promptly closing with this handsome offer, which gives an enlarged squadron at a very slight additional cost. It is true that the whole squadron will be under the sole control of the Admiral, who will be appointed by the Imperial Government. But that was a part even of the original proposal when it involved possible claims which are now barred by the terms of the modified arrangement. The Colonies will now agree—if they can—amongst themselves, as to what proportion each will pay as its share of the £122,000 a year. The basis of the apportionment has not yet been settled, and it will give rise to much debate. New South Wales considers that population is the proper basis ; the other Colonies that trade and shipping should be taken into account ; and Victoria contends that Colonies which keep war-ships of their own should pay less to the Imperial Squadron, on which other Colonies are content to rely wholly.

The leading merit of this compromise in the eyes of the high contracting parties is that while the Admiralty gets the handling of £122,000 a year, which it will not give to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's public spirit—which is not always above proof, as Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation shows very plainly—the Colonials have acquired a considerable addition to their means of defence for a very small payment, which binds them to nothing but to hand over a specified sum of money annually until the year 1897. The Imperial question for the present remains in a state of suspended animation, and Colonials in the Colonies, and Federationists in certain influential circles in London Clubland, have time for reflection. While they are cogitating, we in India may amuse ourselves by seeing how this country looms upon the Colonial imagination. It is interesting to learn, on the authority of the New Zealand Prime Minister, to whom we have just referred, that "as a glance at the map will show, India lies between South Africa and Australia." Maps in New Zealand have a magic quality exceeding that of those large maps with which Lord Salisbury exorcised the unpleasing vision of Russian approach to the confines of Afghanistan. Wherever India may lie, "as South Africa and Australia grow in power they will be able in future years to send troops to aid in the defence of India." That is gratifying, even though we are informed that the aggression against which we are to be succoured by South Africa with its armies and fleets, must be unprovoked and indeed wanton. What are we to do to deserve this help from our Colonial cousins? We must in the first place do something which will interest the Colonies in India and make them look upon India as allied to them. "At present appointments in the Indian Civil Service are open for competition to all her Majesty's subjects ; but, unless examinations are held in the Colonies, it is hopeless to expect Colonial competitors to go to London to submit themselves for examinations. And those on probation must attend some University in the United Kingdom. This also will have to be altered, as universities in the Colonies can give teaching as suitable for the purpose as that obtainable in the older universities of the Empire." There has been much discussion as to whether examinations for the Indian Civil Service should be in London only, or in London and India simultaneously. There is something refreshing in the proposal to have the Indian Civil Service recruited by competitors from the Dutch population in South Africa, and the Maories in New Zealand, who would be quite eligible under the proposed enlargement of the area of competition.

When gentlemen in London address enthusiastic audiences about Imperial Federation, they usually remember to forget to say anything about India, which has a population of two hundred and fifty millions as compared to the nine millions who inhabit the Colonies. Australian statesmen are not so discreet. "The question of India and of Crown Colonies with native races would be difficult under any form of Federation, but I am not aware that a continuance of the present system is any solution of the Indian problem" says Sir Robert Stout. The members of the Indian Council will please to make a note of this intimation. A member of the Cape Legislative Assembly, who also unfolds his views in the *Nineteenth Century*, alludes very pointedly to the questions involved when the position of India in a confederated Empire is skilfully ignored. We are told by the Hon'ble Mr. Merriman that "as soon as the Imperial Parliament becomes Imperial in nature as well as in name, there will be no difficulty in securing within it the direct and responsible representation of our great self-governing Colonies, for in those days the Imperial Parliament will busy itself only with Imperial affairs. Passing over the fact that the Imperial Parliament never has been Imperial in this sense, the representation spoken of must mean in some shape or other taxation—common duties as well as common privileges—and there will be more than a little difficulty in arranging for contributions from the Colonies for such Imperial affairs as the occupation of Egypt, the maintenance of the Indian Empire or the settlement of Ireland." The Cape statesman considers, perhaps rightly, "that great as this difficulty undoubtedly is, it will be still more difficult to induce the Parliament of Great Britain to consent to occupy the position of a State legislature, which is the real meaning of Colonial representation if it is to be a reality and not a sham." This appears to be the prevailing view in the Colonies. Imperial Federation involves an Imperial Federal Parliament, with representatives from South Africa, from Australasia, from India and from British North America. Sir R. Stout frankly declares that such a Parliament "will never consent to go to war on behalf of any city or of any political boundary on the map of Europe." Great Britain as the head of a Federated Empire must cease to be a merely European Power, and renounce all connection with Continental politics. She will be the centre of a world-made political system whose general interests will override local European traditions. This would be a heavy price for England to pay for Federation it must be admitted. That price will never be willingly paid. What is occupying the attention of Parliament and British statesmen at the present hour is not the founding of democratic self-governed States which are to be bound together by a federal bond whose strongest link is self-interest, but something of far different scope and tendency. The eyes of Colonial on-lookers are not closed to what is going on in London. They seek every opportunity of evincing their determination not to abandon for any consideration full rights of local self government to which they attribute all their prosperity. They complain that even as it is the Agents General sent to London by democratic communities "become intoxicated with the aroma of aristocratic civilization," and soon get out of touch with Colonial opinion. Under-Secretaries for Canada, the Cape, Australia, &c., on the model of those for India and Ireland, they pronounce impossible, for such officials would consider their whole duty fulfilled when they made a house, kept a house, and cheered the Minister. While thus delivering himself, the member of the Cape Legislature shows what the Colonial understands is the alternative. "There is nothing unpatriotic or disloyal to the English race in the proposal to substitute a number of self-governing democracies for the present Empire, and the glory of England and her material prosperity might well be as great under one arrangement as under the other." Those who in the present English Cabinet "breathe the aroma of aristocratic civilization," will differ from this view of the case.

IT is not often that the public interests are directly involved in wrangles between Bench and Bar, but the Chief Court of the Punjab has just had to deal with a case of this kind in which the matter essentially in issue was whether or not there had been a perversion of justice. The Divisional Judge of Sialkot, Mr. Macauliffe, some months ago heard an appeal in which Mr. Browne, a pleader of the Punjab Chief Court, represented the appellants. He dismissed it, and the manner of his dismissal of it and of his dealing with it generally were alleged to be arbitrary and irregular. On his own admission he wrote a part of his judgment before Mr. Browne had even gone into Court. Page seven of the document appears to have been the part that was written after the pleader's arrival ; it is alleged too that the judge verbally announced his decision before the judgment was completed. The dismissal of the appeal seems to have been pronounced only ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after Mr. Browne had begun his argument, and before the pleader had said half what he meant to say. There was indeed no escape from the conclusion that the judge had both made up his mind in the case before he had gone into court, and that a part of his judgment remained unwritten after he had announced his decision. The unsatisfactory part of the business is that there was a personal cause of disagreement between the judge and the pleader which the judge seems to have been unable to keep out of sight. Mr. Macauliffe was two years ago excluded from the Rawalpindi mess in consequence of some information which Mr. Browne had given. Something is said about an unpleasant scene in which the whole of a tennis party left the compound on Mr. Macauliffe appearing there, the secretary going up to him with the message that he was not wanted. It was regrettable that such a thing should have happened ; it was still more regrettable that two actors in such a scene should soon after confront each other, one on the Bench and the other at the Bar. The finding of the Chief Court has gone entirely against Mr. Macauliffe. Whether it will be deemed necessary to take further action in the matter is a question the answer to which we need not anticipate. It would appear, however, that the Sialkote division is not the neighbourhood in which Mr. Macauliffe can best serve the public. For once at all events his judicial balance has been disturbed. He might be in less danger of repeating the error if he were removed to another Court, where there would be no Mr. Browne to vex him.

MR. MARTIN WOOD has lately issued the second part of his "Things of India made Plain." It is hoped that the ponderous simplicity of the title will not restrict the circle of Mr. Wood's readers, and that those of them who think that they can get to understand current problems by reading a mass of admirable leading articles which appeared in a Bombay paper between 1865 and 1880 will not be disappointed. For this work is remarkable in at least one respect. It shows that there is one leader writer who is sufficiently interested in his own leaders to preserve them for twenty years, and sufficiently conscious of the permanent virtue that is in them to believe that a *piece de circonstance*, as the last of such achievements must be, will bear reproduction so long after they first saw the light. We fear, however, that those who are most qualified for appreciating Mr. Wood's articles have for the most part gone out of his reach, in the Elysian Fields or elsewhere. The Bombay, which has come into existence since he penned these able article must lose the point of many of his arguments, and must altogether miss the playful allusions which brightened up his columns, making Indian finance itself, to those who could stand at his point of view, seem entertaining, and giving to the banking and commercial and economic questions of his day a lucidity sadly wanting in the controversies and criticisms of these dull times. We might suggest that the book would have been more likely to commend itself to the new generation and even to others if its contents had been elucidated and bound together by a few explanatory notes. Phases of the crisis of 1865 as they were presented morning by morning by the able editors of Bombay in those days are neither so plain to us nor so interesting as when they were shown fresh as the morning dew in the day's paper. They read to-day as reminiscences, in which only survivors from 1865 may be interested. But those who on that ground may be expected to read leading articles twenty-two years old must be few in number—fewer, we fear, than the irreverent throng who think that the life of a newspaper article is twenty-four hours, and who scoff at any attempt to prolong its vitality over as many years. We welcome Mr. Martin Wood's work as showing a greater faith in the durability of a journalist's daily work, and we hope he will not be disappointed.

THE report from Salonica that the Peninsula and Oriental Company will make that port their place of embarkation and debarkation may be premature, but the change is tolerably certain to be carried out some time during the next ten years. In the new mail contract between the Post Master General and the P. and O., the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to substitute Salonica for Brindisi at any time on giving five months' notice. He also reserves the right to exact such consequential reductions in the periods of transit as may be agreed upon with the company or in arbitration. But the change is necessarily contingent upon the completion of the Turkish railways which have been under discussion more than under construction since an article providing for their completion was inserted in the Treaty of Berlin. When the trains run from Belgrade to Salonica without break Salonica will be the new Brindisi ; but not till then. It was nevertheless a wise precaution to make provision in the new contract against a contingency which, if not imminent, is by no means remote.

A HOLIDAY JAUNT.

SLEEPINESS! Naturally, liver out of order. Liver suggested leave. "The girl I left behind me" arrangement, as the song says. Where should I go? Two or three days' leave and make the most of them, Merry-makings at Matheran are not much in my line. "That tiresome tennis," as the young lady says, who prefers a *tête-a-tête* out riding. "Rot that riding," as the young man ejaculates, who fancies himself in flannels. But when I had been last at Matheran I had made a mental resolve to explore the mysteries of Machi Parbhal. A good view of it is obtained from Louisa Point. Curious the way natives convert English names into sounds they are accustomed to. Louisa Point becomes "Luicha Pet" and Porcupine Point is conveyanced into "Palki Pint." Study for future etymologists. However, my liver allowed no dallying, and rather than trust to the medicos, I determined on carrying out my trip. A consultation of guide-books and gazetteers, and a little talkee with the powers that be, as to leave, and the plan of campaign was settled. A small tent was borrowed ; my butler and cook despatched in charge thereof, together with my bedding, sundry comestibles in tins, and divers bottles ; by Shepherd's steamer across the harbour to Ulwa, thence to make the best of their way *viâ* Panvel to the village opposite Machi Parbhal on the Karjat Road. Two days afterwards, I followed by the same route ; jolted from Ulwa to Panvel in the mail cart, and thence by a hired trap, locally known as a buggy—but by no means of the old Bombay description—along the Karjat Road, about six miles to a village called Shedung, where I found the tent pitched and breakfast ready. After a cooling bath, I spent the day here ; made arrangements for coolies to go up the hill and for a cart to convey the cook and kit to Chowk. At earliest cock-crow, and before the Scotch nightingale had begun its irritating chipper, I was up the next morning. Had the tent struck and kit packed, and having got outside a hot cup of coffee, a couple of boiled eggs and some plantains, started off, accompanied by my butler, my two coolies, and last but not least my two fox-terriers, with a Mhar to show the way. Our path lay across bare rice fields with rough "warkas" land at intervals for about two miles, until we reached the foot of the hill in Wardoli. The ascent now began; path steep but fair, evidently much used, and several Thakurs carrying wood met us. Half an hour's climbing brought us to a plateau—the Machi—the fort itself is Parbhal. Round the fort lie three Machis—this one the chief, with Machi Thanas on the north and Machi Sutar on the south. On this plateau there are two good springs of water, and the villagers use it as a grazing ground for their cattle. The fort with its black and almost vertical scarp frowned above us, and as the sun was beginning to assert himself, a move-on was soon made The path took us southwards through dense vegetation until we emerged on Machi Sutar. Rough walking and every step requiring consideration. Thus along the level for about a mile, when the path suddenly turned upwards, and then commenced the ascent in real earnest. We were making for the principal gate, and in places the path showed that originally it had been made, but neglect and a long course of monsoons had tumbled the stones here and there. Up and up, until

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A THEATRE IN PARIS BURNT.

PARIS, MAY 26.

The Opera Comique was destroyed by fire last night during the performance of "Mignon."

Twenty of the performers lost their lives, but the audience succeeded in making their escape from the building.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. Floquet has declined to carry out the formation of a new Cabinet, finding himself unable to come to an agreement with the Opportunists.

M. de Freycinet has had a long conference with President Grévy.

LATER.

M. de Freycinet has accepted the task of forming a new Ministry.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 26.

The Porte has refused to accede to the demands of the Cretans and threatens to proclaim martial law in the Island, unless they are withdrawn by the Deputies.

The Powers are using their best endeavours to dissuade the Porte from taking these steps.

THE SUBMISSION OF THE LIMBIN PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 25.

Assistant Commissioner Scott writes from the Shan States that he expected to return to Fort Shedman on the 18th, bringing with him the Limbin Prince and all his personal followers; also, that the Mone and Monkine thawbwas have surrendered.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 26.

Colonel Smart, Commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, succeeds Col. Johnson in Command of the Eastern or Madras District.

THE JUBILEE IN MADRAS.

The Governor of Madras has written to the Jubilee Committee, promising to come down and unveil the Queen's Statue, and join in the festivities on the 20th June.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 20th instant, arrived here at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, MAY 26.

French mail steamer Iraonaddy from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond British frontier.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was called for yesterday afternoon, and was on the point of adjourning for want of a quorum after those present had waited for half-an-hour, when a few late comers served to make up the requisite number, and the business of the day was proceeded with. Captain Selby was appointed to the chair, in the place of Captain Morland, who is now on his way home in charge of the Jubilee address. Out of a long list of business set down in the agenda paper, precedence was given to two proposals of the Town Council for improving the water-supply of the city. One of these was a recommendation to the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 81,550 to meet the cost of laying down water pipes in certain roads, both old and newly constructed. The other proposal was to sanction a sum of Rs. 85,000 to meet the cost of a main in Frere Road. In pointing out the necessity of a main in this road, Colonel Portman, who laid the proposition before the meeting, explained that at present the shipping in the Prince's Dock had often to suffer from want of water. It was feared by some members that the diversion of water into the new channels will intensify the complaints regarding the scarcity of water which are so frequently made from many parts of the town. But it was explained by the Acting Municipal Commissioner that, under the arrangements which had been contemplated, it was not proposed to benefit one locality quite at the expense of another, and that the new main in Frere Road, by placing an abundant supply of water within the reach of the shipping in the dock, will prove a good source of income to the Municipality, which would charge for the water at the rate of 12 annas per thousand gallons. Both the propositions were carried after a somewhat protracted debate. The Corporation was next asked to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,750 to meet the cost of filling in a portion of the Hindu low caste burial ground in Haines Road. Dr. Blaney was of opinion that the cemetery was a source of danger to the population, which was fast increasing in that neighbourhood, and, therefore, he proposed that the dead should be burnt, and not buried, at the expense of the Municipality. This opinion was fully concurred in by Sir Frank Souter. A fear was however expressed by one or two members, lest they should possibly hurt the religious susceptibilities of the Hindoos concerned by voting in favour of a project for cremation. The expenditure was ultimately sanctioned. The Corporation adjourned at a quarter to five on Col. Portman drawing the chairman's attention to the fact that there was no quorum present.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

SEA AND SKY yesterday had a distinct monsoon appearance. Vessels which arrived in the harbour from England, reported encountering strong winds off Socotra, and for the rest of the passage, until within a day's sail of Bombay.

MAJOR S. V. STACE has recived charge of the office of Joint Administrator of the Sangli State from Captain J. W. Wray.

MR. A. F. MACONOCHIE, C.S., Acting Joint Administrator of the Rajpipla State, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

CAPTAIN R. BAILLIE, 20th Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed to perform the duties of Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa in addition to his other duties.

PROFESSOR SCORGIE, of the Poona College of Science, has gone home on three months' privilege leave.

MR. R. THOM, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months.

SURGEON MAJOR G. WATERS goes home on three months' privilege leave by the next mail steamer. Surgeon R. Manser will act for him as Second Physician of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Surgeon H. W. B. Boyd performing the duties of Third Physician.

SURGEON H. MCCALMAN has been allowed furlough for one year on medical certificate.

MR. N. DREW, First Assistant Collector, Bombay, has been appointed Inspector of Factories in Bombay.

MR. A. E. HIGHT has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation in Khandesh, as a temporary arrangement.

TELEGRAMS received from Sir Salar Jung announce his arrival in Egypt, where he will probably make a stay of a fortnight or three weeks.

THE Nawab Asman Jah, the Minister-elect of Hyderabad, has received the Nizam's permission to remain in England until the 20th of June.

THE Hyderabad Government will receive payment of the Berar surplus for the official year, which terminated in March in Hyderabad, and not in Bombay, as was the case last year. The surplus will probably amount to twenty-three lakhs of Halli Sicca rupees.

THE Revenue Survey and Settlement Department of the Nizam's Government has again changed hands, Mr. Dunlop now having charge of the Department in addition to his duties as Inspector General of Revenue. Dr. Nundy has been appointed to the Revenue Department as a Talukdar on Rs. 800 a month.

AN allowance of Rs. 20 per diem for halting expenses has been sanctioned for all official gentlemen and pensioners on the Public Service Commission.

THE administration of the Horse-Breeding Operations Department will shortly be transferred from the control of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India to that of the Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat.

THE retention of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, which was formed as a temporary measure three years ago, has been recommended to the India Office.

THE Branch Goods Line from the Meerut City Station to the Municipal Bonded Warehouse, formerly called Ganga Ram's Mandi, but now Kaisarganj (in honour of the Jubilee year), was opened for traffic on the 17th instant.

IT is rumoured that Mr. W. de Courcey Ireland, Commissioner of Irrawady, will take the place of the late Colonel W. C. Plant, whose death was recorded a few days ago, while Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson will return to Bassein as Commissioner of Irrawaddy.

A NEW industry is to be started in Ceylon—the manufacture of chocolate in tablet form. Experiments have been made with the beans, which grow abundantly in the island. The specimens are said to have been well made, but to have had too strong a flavour of the bean.

A SOWAR of the 16th Bengal Cavalry was, it is reported, accidentally shot a few days ago at Jullundur while some of the regiment were going through their usual morning practice. The sowar had been stationed some distance away from the butts to keep the road clear. He left his post to get a drink of water, when a bullet, which had evidently *ricochetted*, lodged in his stomach. The man has since died of his wound.

THE *Indian Daily News* took holiday on the Queen's Birthday, and thus excused itself: "This blessed year of the Jubilee is responsible for many things, from the cobbler who announces—'Jubilee repairs neatly executed'—to the slaves of the lamp and the quill who labour at constitutions, and repairs of public grievances, if the latter make holiday. This the local press will do to-day, and consequently there will be no issue of the paper to-morrow."

A PEON in charge of the new Polo ground in course of construction at Mhow and a Hyderabad Gowlie had an exciting little scuffle on Thursday last. It appears that the Gowlie attempted to cross the new ground. This was too much for the peon to tolerate, and being a man with a strong belief in prompt action, he seized the Gowlie and endeavoured to carry him back. Then came the tug-of-war. The peon had his coat torn, while the Gowlie got his head broken. The cost of the damage to the coat as well as to the head had to be borne by the Gowlie.

A JUDICIAL OFFICER lately discovered that people who resort to that delightful sanitarium, Murree, need not pay their debts. It happened thus: The Judicial Officer, on being deputed to Murree, was invested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge; but as soon as he proceeded to exercise his functions in such capacity, he discovered that the Legislature had never extended the Small Cause Court Act to Murree. His predecessors had heard and determined suits, and the one immediately preceding had left a case cut and dry for him to pass final orders upon; but he quashed the proceedings, and a reference to the Chief Court elicited the pleasing fact, that the Judicial Officer was right, and that Murree had no Small Cause Court!

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* directs the substitution of the word "person" for "practising pleader" in Rule 2, Section 115, of the Civil Pension Code. The effect of the change is that the rule against admission into the Uncovenanted Service after 25 years of age does not apply to Judicial offices, to which any qualified person may be appointed, if not more than thirty years of age.

THE Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris has contracted to lend the Chinese Government three millions of taels—in a silver loan—at six per cent. per annum. The loan is principally for railway purposes.

THE adoption of foreign dress by the ladies of Japan is turning the attention of enterprising Japanese to the desirability of entering on the manufacture of suitable fabrics. Two or three woollen mills are accordingly in contemplation, but the promotors are making the great mistake, according to the *Mail*, of proposing to grow the necessary wool in Japan. It has been proved over and over again that Japan is not a favourable country for sheep-farming, and it is probable that wool grown in the country will cost twice as much as imported wool. The wool-growers of Australia have made more than one attempt to get up a trade in their staple with Japan, and are prepared, as soon as the revised treaties allow it, to start woollen mills themselves in the country. There is apparently no reason why the Japanese should not succeed in this enterprise, if they do not try to be farmers as well as manufacturers.

THE constant changes which have recently been made in the management of the Eastern Bengal Railway, remarks a Calcutta contemporary, are very harassing to business interests in Calcutta, and it is to be regretted that a more stable system is not adopted. "Each new manager in the natural course of things has his special views on the management of railways, and seeks to distinguish himself by giving expression to them during his brief tenure of office. These experiments, no doubt, are full of interest to the officer practising them, and are, perhaps, not without their utility in enlivening his staff, but their advantage to the public is questionable. A series of petty changes disturb and harass public traffic, which is apt to find a practical working system, however defective in minor details, preferable to constant alterations aiming after ideal perfection. The Eastern Bengal Railway is a line eminently unsuitable for experiments by more or less amateur railway managers. It is a commercial line in the double sense that, unlike the military railways of Upper India, it is supposed to pay a dividend, and in conveying a large goods traffic constant changes of system on such a line are peculiarly disadvantageous to public interests."

MR. T. W. WOOD, the London Secretary of the Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway, announces that their agent in this country reports by wire that the revenue accounts for the half-year ended December 31 last of the lines owned and worked by this company, as passed by Government, show that this company's shares of the net surplus, after payment of all working charges and fixed interest on capital, amounts to Rs. 4,33,578, of which sum 90 per cent. is now under remittance to this country. The directors expect, therefore, to be able, with the approval of the proprietors, to pay in July next a dividend on the consolidated stock amounting to 8s. 6d. per £100, in addition to the guaranteed interest then due, making in all a distribution of £2 18s. 6d. per cent. for the half-year (less English income-tax), as against £3 per cent. paid at the corresponding date in July last. The total dividend for the year 1886 will then have amounted to £7 2s. per cent. against £6 17s. 6d. per cent. for 1885.

MR. A. R. GILES, District Superintendent of Police at Bardwan, has set out on an economical crusade, his starting point being Simla. The plan of operations has been sketched out by the Public Service Commission, whose members believe that considerable reductions in the police expenditure may be made. Mr. Giles is also to visit the more important stations of the North-West to ascertain in which of them economy is possible.

THE districts of Hanthawaddy, Tharawaddy and Shwaygyeen have been warned that unless they quickly turn from the error of their ways they will be especially dealt with. The Chief Commissioner of Burma has written to the Deputy Commissioners of these districts that unless a marked improvement is made in suppressing dacoity and other violent crimes in these districts within the next four months, "severe notice will be taken."

THE liquidator of the late Oriental Bank Corporation has sold the remaining assests of the Bank to the Assets Realization Company, Limited, at the rate of 19s. 9d. per pound, payable by instalments up to 1890. The New Oriental Bank, in the interests of shareholders and creditors of the old Bank, opposed the sale at what they considered a sacrifice, but Mr. Justice Chitty over-ruled the opposition and confirmed the sale.

THE Hotaks are reported to have drawn off to their hills and to be seeking reinforcements from the neighbouring tribes. Reports from Ghazni state that several efforts have been made recently by emissaries from the South to excite the local Ghilzais, but without any marked success, and altogether the Amir's prospects seem distinctly brighter for the time being.

THE report on the trade of Persia for last year contains some interesting information regarding the Persian opium trade The statement that opium is the chief article of export from Persia does not give one a very exalted idea of Persian commerce, for it appears that the annual exports of the drug amount to about 2,500 cases, valued at £170,000. The poppy is grown around Ispahan, but the cultivation is steadily extending, and is said to have encroached on the lands available for other crops, the cultivators being attracted by the larger profits derived from it. The best markets for Persian opium are London and Hongkong. Already it has competed with success against the opium of Turkey and Asia Minor, but it appears that the makers will have to learn to avoid the sin of adulteration, the best quality being, it is said, mixed with the inferior kinds grown in other parts of Persia. About one-fourth of the best is exported by European firms. A fair trade is also done in tobacco, which is also grown principally in and around Ispahan, and the demand has increased since the smoking of cigarettes has become the fashion. Most of the tobacco goes to Bagdad, Beyrout, and Aleppo.

BIRDS seem to be at premium at Calcutta just now. In a case pending at the Small Cause Court, the value of "a bird of paradise and some Guinea fowls" was stated at Rs. 2,400.

THE recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, General Ram Shamshere, died on Sunday last after a short illness. The General, it will be remembered, only came into the post at the end of last March upon the forcible expulsion of General Khudga Shamshere by the Minister, so that his death is not likely to disturb the balance of the State. The vacant office, it is announced, goes to the brother next in seniority, General Deo Shamshere.

A CRY is beginning to rise at Secunderabad that the water-supply is on the wane; the wells generally throughout the station show a daily decrease in quantity of this indispensable element, and a universal hope is expressed that we may soon be favoured with copious showers which will replenish our numerous local reservoirs. The cause of this early diminution is attributed to the absence hitherto of the usual mango showers this season. The weather-wise interpret this as the indication of an early monsoon. The well within the railway enclosure, worked by engine, supplying the workshops and station, is become so shallow that the engine has ceased to work, and watercarts have to be used. The accomplishment of the long-talked of scheme of laying pipes to provide Secunderabad with water for all purposes would be an incalculable boon.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN DOMVILE, S.C., 4th Squadron Commander, 7th Bombay Cavalry, has been allowed sick leave for twelve months.

CAPTAIN J. F. C. THATCHER, S.C., Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major W. A. Wetherall, who has been withdrawn from Staff employ.

LIEUTENANT E. G. R. WILKINS, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

SURGEON C. F. WILLIS, in charge of the 8th Bombay Infantry, has gone home for 182 days on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. F. CAVAYE, Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught, and Major O. C. Hannay, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, who went home by Tuesday's mail steamer, have been granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. BOWMAN, I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, Turkish Arabia, Baghdad, has taken furlough to Europe for 12 months.

MR. C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE, Chief Commissioner of Burma, is shortly to be appointed Honorary Colonel of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, in place of Sir Charles Bernard (resigned).

HINDU MARRIAGE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read at pp. 79-80 of Mr. Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage (edition of 1878), the following:—

"In some communities there is a custom that after the actual marriage has taken place a further ceremony must be performed before co-habitation, and if the man who has gone through the first ceremony declines to perform the second, the girl may lawfully marry again (Boolchand *vs.* Janokee, 25 W. R. 386). *But the legal result of such a custom would appear to be that there is no binding or complete marriage until after the second ceremony.*"

Further on, at p. 80, I find—

"When the marriage is once completed, if either party refuses to live with the other the case . . . is one for restitution of conjugal rights."

I should like to know the scope of the two rules contained in the passages quoted above. The italics in the first are mine. My point is, whether the two are mutually exclusive or not. If not, how can the italicized portion of the first be reconciled with the second passage?

May not some lawyer enlighten the public with advantage on the point in connection with Rukhmabai's case.—I have, &c.,

Khumbala Hill, May 27. SPECTATOR.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BOMBAY TRADESMEN.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Crawley-Boevey resumed his hearing of the charges against the man Morton or Cockburn in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Baker, assistant at Messrs. Badham Pile and Co.'s was cross-examined by Mr. Turner. The defendant he said, went to his employers' shop on the 9th inst.

Mr. Turner: And all the conversation which took place was with you?—Yes, in my department.

What is your department?—The boot and shoes department.

And what did you supply him with?—A pair of calf shoes.

These were the many goods you supplied?—No, I supplied the lady with some shoes and grass slippers.

Who ordered them?—The lady ordered her own, and accused ordered his own. She fitted them on and sent for them.

The accused had nothing to do with them?—No, perhaps not.

Then why did you say in your last statement that the accused chose the articles?—He was present when the lady fitted them on and he approved of them.

But did he order them?—No, the lady chose her own things. But she said to the accused, "Shall I take one pair or two pairs of grass slippers?" The accused said one, but the lady said they are cheap; we will take two.

Then when you said the articles were selected by the accused, you said what was false?—I did not understand the question in that away. He was cognisant of what took place and consented.

By silence did he consent?—No, he said "Yes, take two pairs."

Did he tell you that when the bill was sent the money would be paid?—The calf shoes were not ready when the other goods were sent?—No.

Yet you sent the bill before they were delivered?—Yes, it was sent at my instigation.

What prices did you charge?—Cash prices on the lady's boots. If you look at them you will find them marked at reduced prices.

Have you cash prices different from credit prices?—No.

The Magistrate: Do you mean that?—Witness. Yes. We give a discount on some articles if it is asked.

Mr. Turner: You give discount on all goods?

Witness: On some, but not all, when it is asked.

But in most cases it is not asked?—Many times it is not.

When do you allow discount?—For cash purchases, when the articles will bear it. In some the competition is too keen.

Look at the bill and tell me the articles on which you would have allowed discount.—Only the calf shoes in my department.

Yes, what is the price less discount?—Rs. 12-8. And you charge Rs. 13-8?—Yes.

Then that is credit rate, Rs. 13-8, in the bill?—Yes.

The other prices were the same whether cash or credit?—No, we should have allowed no discount.

For the lady's boots, what would the credit price be?—Rs. 18.

And for cash?—Rs. 16.

Why did you enter the credit price for the calf boots?—Goods to order are entered at credit rate according to our regular practice. If paid for, cash price only is charged.

And the Cashmere shoes?—Without looking I could not tell the price.

The credit price of grass slippers?—Rs. 1-8.

And cash price?—Rs. 1-4.

Was the cash price charged for the calf boots?—No.

The first statement made by you as regards the calf shoes, is it correct then?—Yes.

Have you your books here?—No.

This closing case for the prosecution, his Worship put a series of questions to the accused as under:—

What is your name?

Witness: James Arthur Cockburn.

Do you wish to give any explanation about your assuming the name of Morton?—If it is necessary.

Mr. Turner: There is nothing to do with that sir. He is at liberty if he likes, but I call the Court's attention to 10 Calcutta 14; and Law Report, 6 Calcutta 96, which lay down that it is improper to cross-examine a prisoner except for the purpose of enabling him to explain the circumstances attending the complaints against him.

His Worship: These are such questions.

Mr. Turner: The last question does not affect the case.

His Worship: I consider it does, but he is at perfect liberty to refuse to answer. If you think any question prejudicial to his case, you can advise him not to answer.

Mr. Turner: I don't think the question relevant.

His Worship: You think it not relevant and decline to answer.

Morton: I see no harm in answering.

His Worship then repeated the question, and the accused replied: I have no wish to do so, but if the Court thinks it necessary, I shall be happy to explain.

His Worship: Well, I don't care to ask you any further question, but if you wish to give any explanation in the matter you may.

Morton: My intention was to quit India. For that purpose I came to Bombay and changed my name. I changed my name because I wished to leave India, and my circumstances were altered from what they formerly were.

What is your business or occupation?—I have no business at present.

Where do you ordinarily reside?—Well, I have resided in a good many places lately. I have no fixed place or residence.

Did you come to Bombay on the 3rd May last and put up at the English Hotel?—Yes.

Have you any friend or acquaintance in Bombay?—None.

Where did you come from?—You mean immediately?—The last time?—I came last from Allahabad, and before that from Bankipore.

Why did you come to Bombay?—With the intention of seeing my sister off and going myself to Australia.

Why did you not see your sister off and go yourself to Australia?—I had no funds.

Did you come down to Bombay without funds?—Yes. I arrived in Bombay without funds.

Do you want to say anything further on that point? I will put down whatever you state.—I came here without funds, but expected to receive funds here.

Is it true that you had lost any funds on the way?—Yes; about Rs. 400.

Where?—I can't exactly remember where.

En route?—Not coming here direct.

Where then?—Some time before coming to Bombay.

How long?—About a year.

When you left Allahabad to come to Bombay, had you any money over and above your fare?—I may have had one or one eight.

Then the expenses for sending your sister to Australia, and for paying your own expenses, you were depending upon a remittance from some one else?—Yes. I had a promise. It was on that account I came to Bombay.

By whom was the money promised to you?—By my own brother.

Was the promise fulfilled?—No.

Did you apply to the Lord Bishop and Superintendent MacDermott for money to take you to Allahabad?—I applied to them for a certain sum of money, but I am not certain that I applied for both of us. I applied for Rs. 30.

Did you order various goods from Badham, Pile and Co.'s shop in this city?—Yes.

When you ordered these goods had you any means to pay for them?—Not at the time of ordering, but I fully expected to be able to do so.

Did you write to Badham, Pile and Co. saying you would pay on a certain day? The letter is here.—I don't recollect.

Mr. Turner: I must object; the letters are here; he should see them.

His Worship: Very well; they can be read in his presence. His Worship then read the notes, and repeated his question, to which the accused replied that he did write saying he would pay by a certain date, thinking he would then be able to pay?

Did you pay?—No, I did not.

Why not?—I had not received the money which I had expected.

Not having received the money you expected, how did you feel justified in carrying off the goods?—I don't understand the question.

His Worship repeating the question, the accused said that when he left he had no intention of going farther than Byculla, having no means to take him further.

How, then, do you explain and justify your not acting according to that intention and going further?—At the Victoria Terminus there was a very unpleasant scene.

How so?—It was caused by the proprietor of the hotel.

Yes; how was it unpleasant, and to whom?—To myself and the lady who accompanied me.

How so?—One of the proprietors called upon a sepoy to arrest me. He used very violent language, and gesticulated. He drew the attention of the people and officials on the Railway station. He told them I had not paid my bill. Subsequently his partner came along. He was still more violent. He said I had broken into his cash box at about half-past twelve and stolen cash and notes. He told the sepoy to arrest me, called me a thief and a rascal and used similar abuse. Then I suppose I lost my head, having a lady with me, and then I determined to go beyond Byculla to avoid a repetition of the scene.

Then that was the reason why you too went a station or two beyond Byculla?—Yes.

Did you inform Badham, Pile and Co., that you intended to leave Bombay?—I believe I informed them that I intended to leave on the 15th or 16th.

Was your departure on the 14th earlier than you had intended?—Yes, it was.

Why did you leave Bombay before you intended?—I left in consequence of the letter I received from the manager of the hotel, calling upon me to settle the bill before breakfast time next day.

Did you object to the letter?—I made no objection to the letter.

Did it give you offence?—No, but I knew it would put me into—it somewhat frightened me—as I thought if I did not pay up my property would be seized and my sister and I would be turned out. Without property we should not have been able to take lodgings.

At what time did you leave the hotel?—Somewhere about six o'clock in the morning.

Did you give notice to the manager or pay your bill before leaving?—No.

How were your boxes conveyed to the station?—I carried them.

When?—

Mr. Turner thought it was not competent for the Court to put the question.

His Worship: I will take a note of your objection, but the question I consider relevant, and I insist on putting it.

Mr. Turner: Very well. I object under section 342 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, inasmuch as there was no evidence in the case as to the removal of the boxes from the hotel, requiring explanation. The Magistrate overruled the question and put the question again. The accused, advised by Mr. Turner to answer the question, said that he carried the boxes himself during the early morning. It might be at any time, between two and five o'clock.

You have heard the evidence of the hotel ramoosie, of the sepoy in front of the Bori Bunder station, and of the sepoy in the station as to your carrying the boxes; are their statements substantially correct?—The only statement I can recollect is that of the sepoy who was on the road who saw me carry a box. I have no reason to question the truth of any thing which they say as to my carrying the boxes. The statement of the hotel ramoosie is not true; he was asleep in his chair. He was awake when I first went out, but asleep when I returned.

How many tickets did you purchase at Victoria Terminus, and where to?—Two, to Byculla.

Why did you not accompany your companion?—Well, I thought if I went afterwards or took a different route or by another train or station it might prevent these two Parsees from following and creating another disturbance.

When the train left Victoria Terminus, was it put into your carriage?—It was put into the carriage, but not weighted or booked.

Did you subsequently walk to Musjid Bunder station and take a ticket?—I walked but did not take a ticket.

You used your other?—Yes. I went into the booking office to get a ticket with a rupee the station master at the Bori Bunder gave me and found the two tickets I had already taken.

How did you get the money for the tickets to Byculla?—I had sufficient. I had a few annas.

How did you pay for the tickets beyond Byculla?—I got further assistance.

Where?—I received assistance at Dadur.

From whom?—I received the money from my sister.

Where from?—She received the money from some guard or other, who, seeing our position, gave her ten rupees. It was the guard of the train she went by.

How do you explain or justify your leaving Bombay under the circumstances stated by the witnesses?—I have explained that, being disgusted and annoyed with the disturbance, I intended to go as far as the money would take me, which was to Sholapur. I did not know how far I might be followed and subjected to the same treatment.

At Mr. Turner's request, his Worship asked: Will you state what took place at Badham, Pile's?—I went into the shop and ordered some things.

That is all?—Yes.

I suppose you asked that they should be sent home?—Yes. I gave them my name and address and the goods ordered were sent to the hotel. I did not say I would pay in cash, for I had no cash with me to pay.

Did the man who served you with the goods say anything about the payment?—No, nothing was said.

His Worship then said he was of opinion that there was ground for presuming that the accused had committed an offence triable under chapter 21, Criminal Procedure Code, which the Court was competent to try. He had therefore to frame a charge against him in section 420 of the Criminal Code of cheating.

The charge having been read, his Worship asked the accused whether he admitted the offence.

The accused: Admit that I have cheated? No, Sir.

His Worship: Very well: I record a plea of not guilty. I must now call upon Mr. Turner to proceed with your defence.

Mr. Turner expressed his intention of addressing the Court before calling witnesses, and the case was adjourned until 12-30 to-day for the purpose.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

FROM advices received yesterday by the China Mail up to 4th instant, we learn that the firm attitude of holders still continued, and buyers, in consequence of favourable news from Tonquin and Shanghai as regards Nos. 20 and 16, respectively, "and the contrariety of short supplies during the fortnight," had fairly responded to the demands of holders for at least these two cents, if not for all—As a result, a further rise of one dollar for bale in the superfine grades of Nos. 20 and of about three-fourths of a dollar in the same description of No. 16 was to be recorded—medium and low grades have also participated in the advance to the extent of, but a fourth, to an half dollar—"Nos. 12 and 10 have not improved their position to any appreciable extent, but supplies are held on by importers in the hope of realizing better rates later on, and as signs indicative of an enhanced demand for them have come to the front, at the close, a fourth to a half dollar is imminent, with the prospect of a further increase some time hence. There was a sale of about 6,500 bales during the fortnight, comprising 3,000 bales Nos.20,—1290, Nos. 16, 1,700. No. 10, and 100 Nos. 6 and 8.

As noticed yesterday in these columns, prices had receded about a dollar all round, since the date of the despatch of the Mail steamer.

The following remarks are appended to the statistics compiled by Mr. J. Jamasjee, of Hongkong, regarding the sales of Indian Grey Yarn for April 22 to May 4:—"A fairly moderate demand has existed during the past fortnight, especially for superior spinnings, but small stocks and equally small arrivals have checked business. Contracts for forward delivery have been largely effected and the market closes steady. Superior approved chops of No. 20s. have continued to attract general attention, but the shortness of supplies is again being felt and rates show a further advance of 50 cents to a dollar per bale. In medians and common spinnings prices continue unchanged with but little doing. No. 16s. are in full supply when compared with the demand and sales to a moderate extent have been effected at previous values both for spot cargo and forward delivery. Nos. 12s. and 10s. continue unchanged both as to demand and price. Business in Nos. 8s. and 6s. has been confined to one or two special chops and very limited owing to high prices. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s. are unsaleable in this market and seldom inquired after and stocks small. During the fortnight arrival 1737 bales, sales 4034 bales and unsold stock 8990 bales. About 1,800 bales of approved chops of Nos. 16s. and 20s. sold to arrive at from 72 dollrs. to 77 dollrs. per bale. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 1130 bales and Japan 420 bales. The markets in East Coast, Shanghai and Japan have been recently overstocked with goods and last advices from these ports, report a temporary cessation of business in consequence of extreme rates."

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They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

H. H. SAYAJI RAO, Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by her Highness the Ranee Saheb, Prince Futteysingo his son, H. H. Bapoo Saheb, his paternal uncle, Dr. Batookram, Anundrao Gaekwar, Commander-in-Chief of his army, Messrs. Shankerrao Vithal and Keseorao Babe Pandit, Owchulrao Gaekwar, his cousin, and about one hundred followers, arrived at the Byculla Railway station yesterday morning at half-past 6 o'clock by special train, which left Poona on Wednesday at midnight. A little before the arrival of the train at the station, a few of his Highness's Staff officials assembled at the up line platform of the station to meet his Highness. The guard of honour and a deputation from Government to receive the Gaekwar was dispensed with, and his visit treated as a private matter. Amongst those present at the station were Messrs. Vundrawundas Purshotamdas, Veerchand Deepchund, Rahimtoolah Khairaz, Bulvuntrao Venayek Shastree, Rao Saheb Vishnoo Pant Mule, Ramchunder Darmusker, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Narrotamdas Morarjee Goculdas, Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, Private Secretary to the Gaekwar, and several others. His Highness seemed greatly improved in appearance by his trip to Mahableshwar. He remained seated in the State saloon until the ladies of his household left the saloon carriage in a palanquin to a covered carriage which was in waiting at the station, after which he entered another carriage, and in company of his Private Secretary and the Sons of Amrolee, Ramchunder Dhanmocker, drove to the bungalow of Messrs. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee and Vundrawundas Purshotamdas, situated at Mahalaxmee, which has been placed at his disposal during his short stay here.

HIS HIGHNESS' DEPARTURE.

H. H. the Gaekwar, accompanied by H. H. the Ranee Saheb, Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, his Private Secretary, Dr. Batookram, Rao Saheb Ramchunder Dhanmusker Soobs, of Amrolee, Anundrao Gaekwar, Commanding the Gaekwar's Army, and about a hundred followers left for his territory last night at half-past 9 o'clock by special train from the Grant Road Railway Station. The special train was composed of two State saloons, one first-class carriage, one second-class and one third, one covered waggon and a brake van. The special was timed to arrive at Baroda at 7 o'clock this morning. Several native gentlemen were present at the station to see his Highness depart and amongst them were Messrs. Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, and Rahimtoola Khairaz. The Gaekwar is expected in Bombay again on Monday next having arranged to leave by the following day's mail steamer for Europe.

FREE TRADE ON THE BURMA-SIAM FRONTIER.

A FEW days ago our Simla correspondent telegraphed that an agreement had been arrived at by the Indian Government and the Government of Siam for reciprocal free trade on the Burma-Siam frontier. The correspondence relating to the subject has now been published. The first representation on the subject was made by the British Minister-Resident and Consul-General at Bangkok, who addressed the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs in the following terms on the 28th of January last:—

A representation reached me a short time ago from certain British traders, who are in the habit of importing goods across the frontier from Burma into Raheng, stating that they have been called upon by the Governor of that Province to pay import duty at the rate of three per cent. in accordance with the Bangkok tariff, and asking me to instruct them whether they should comply with this demand. I may observe to your Royal Highness that although this frontier trade has existed for many years past, it has not to my knowledge been the practice hitherto to levy any duties. The trade itself is probably of no great magnitude; but such as it is, it no doubt is productive of benefit and convenience to the inhabitants of Raheng and the neighbouring provinces of Northern Siam who are thus enabled to supply themselves less circuitously than by the river route from Bangkok. I do not desire to contest the right of the Siamese Government to levy such duties, if they think it desirable, after giving the usual public notice to the trade; but I would beg to observe that while the annual amount accruing to the Royal Treasury from such duties would probably form an insignificant item of revenue, their imposition would probably have the effect of disproportionately restricting a trade which is without doubt advantageous to both Siam and Burma. I have now the honour to inform your Royal Highness that I am empowered by his Excellency the Viceroy of India to propose to enter into an agreement that the overland trade shall be permitted to remain free as heretofore, with the exception, however, of the duties on salt and articles liable to excise when produced in India, and maintaining the freedom of both Governments with regard to the imposition of restrictions on the importation of arms and ammunition. Under such an agreement all merchandise from Siam would pass freely into Burma, with the above exceptions, and *vice versa*. It is not proposed, however, to include in this arrangement the territories affected by the Treaty of 3rd September 1883, unless the Government of his Majesty the King of Siam should desire it.

The proposals made by the British Minister-Resident were favourably entertained by the Siamese Government, and on February 2, the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote to the British representative, stating that the object of the proposed establishment of customs stations on the frontier was to obtain accurate statistics of the trade of the kingdom which had heretofore been very incompletely kept. He further stated that the Siamese Government was willing to agree with the Government of India upon the following:—

The overland trade between Burma and Raheng shall remain free as heretofore, and only on salt and such articles as are liable to inland duty when produced in Siam an excise duty shall be levied.

Both Governments reserve to themselves the right to make regulations for the importation of arms and ammunition.

His Majes

SANTA MARIA DEL FIORE.

Arno's dome of Art's most princely shrine,
Where Sculpture with her rainbow-sister vies,

will now, at last, after some 600 years, be accompanied by a front worthy of it. The new façade of the Florentine Cathedral, which, after the destruction, in 1586, of the partly finished one after Giotto's magnificent model, is to replace the ugly frescoes that covered the bare walls, will be shortly revealed in all the fit splendour of marble and mosaic. It is interesting, as such a time, to turn back to George Vasari's old histories and note some passages relating to the beautiful cathedral. "The Florentines," he says, "after deciding on erecting a principal church in their city, and making it such that for grandeur and magnificence, nothing greater or more beautiful could be desired from the industry and power of men, ordered Arnolfo di Lapo to make the design and model of the never-enough-praised temple of Santa Maria del Fiore who planned that it should all be incrusted outside with worked marble and with so many cornices, pilasters, columns, carved foliage, figures, and other things, as are now to be seen accomplished, if not entirely, at least in great part, to perfection. And what was above all things wonderful was that, besides incorporating Santa Reparata and several other small churches and houses that were around, Arnolfo in making the plan, which is most beautiful, so diligently and with such judgment made the foundations of such a wide and long edifice, filling them with good material—that is with gravel and lime, and with large stones at the bottom—that they could, as we now see, very well support the great cupola which Filippo di Ser Brunelleschi arched above them. The first laying of which foundations, and of such a temple, was celebrated with much solemnity; and on the day of the Nativity of Our Lady in 1296, the first stone was laid by the Cardinal Legate of the Pope, in presence not only of many bishops and of all the clergy, but also of the magistracy, captains, priors, and other authorities of the city as well as of all the people of Florence, calling it Santa Maria del Fiore. And as it was esteemed that the expense of the edifice as it really has been, would be very great a tax was laid by the chamber of the commune of four denari per lira of all that was exported, and two soldi a head per year: besides that the Pope and the Legate conceded great indulgences to all that supported the building by contributions. . . . . For the greatness of this work, our Arnolfo merits infinite praise and an immortal name, having principally made it to be incrusted with flowers, all of marble and in many colours, and inside of hard stone, and even made the very least corners of this stone."

"After the death of Arnolfo di Lapo," says Vasari in another place, "there had been no one who had had courage to build the cupola of Santa Maria del Fiore . . . till Filippo Brunelleschi conceived two great ideas, one to revive good architecture, believing that if he rediscovered it he would leave no less fame of what he had done behind him than that of Cimabue and Giotto, and the other to find means, if he could, to build the cupola." We hear of Brunelleschi's discussions with and proposals to the workmen of Santa Maria del Fiore and the consuls of the arts," and of his proposal that they should order "that within a year and on a fixed day there should come to Florence not only Tuscan and Italian artists, but also German and French, and of all countries, to propose their works." . . . "Much time was consumed before the architects arrived, called by order of the Florentine merchants living in France, in Greece, in England, and in Spain, who had a commission to spend any sum of money to send and obtain the most experienced and cleverest talents in those regions." "In 1420 there were finally assembled in Florence all these Ultramontane artists, and those of Tuscany." "It was a fine thing to hear the strange and diverse opinions expressed." Finding himself opposed, Brunelleschi "in the heat of argument, the more he tried to explain his plans, the more he excited doubts, so that he was, thought a dunce and a babbler, and being dismissed several times, and refusing to go, he was carried bodily out, being held to be mad."

Poor Filippo! He suffered so much from envy and opposition that "if it had not been for Donato and Luca della Robbia, who comforted him, he would have really gone out of his senses." Finally he succeeds, and crowns the beautiful cathedral with its splendid dome, "and it can be said with certainty that the ancients never built their edifices to such a height, nor ran a risk so great as to fight with the sky, as really this edifice seems to do, seeing it rises to such a height that the mountains around Florence appear similar to it. And in truth it seems that the sky is envious of it, for every day it continually pelts it with fiery rays." In 1298 the first stone of Florence's Maria of the Flower was laid; in April, 1860, King Victor Emmanuel laid the first stone of the new façade, and now in May, 1887, the long hidden front will be uncovered, and be no more a blot on the exquisite group of buildings, the flower and crown of which is Giotto's lovely tower.—*Daily News.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer star of Victoria, 2,116 tons, Captain J, Smyth, and consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co; cleared last evening, laden with a general cargo for London.

The B and P S N Cos' steamer Mobile, Captain C Doert, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf and International ports, laden with a miscellaneous cargo and with 62 deck passengers.

The steamer Cleveland, 1,401 tons, Captain G Jacob, agents Messrs J Mackintosh and Co; arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday, laden with a cargo of railway materials from Middles brough (April 23) for the G I P R Co

The Lepanto 1,871 tons, Captain T Irvin and consigned to Finlay Muir and Co; brought to Bombay yesterday morning a cargo of coals, sugar and beer as per orders, and thirteen deck passengers from Hull, which port she cleared on the 21st ultimo.

The B I S N Cos' steamer Umballa, sailed last evening, for Cost and Calcutta, under Captain G F Withers, a with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr O H Clarke and Mr C E Clarke, for Murmagoa; and 12 deck for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
26TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Berth.	Company or Agents.
S of Victoria..	2116	J. Smith	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Victoria	2225	W. Russel	B	W &A. Graham & Co.
,, Ravenna ...	3372	A. B. Daniell....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Venetia	1693	Worcester	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Rosario	122	J. Dryden	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Graham .	1911	Beer	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Stella	1573	R. Partridge....	H	W.&A. Graham & Co.
,, Altmore.....	1351	W. Stephens....	K	Ruttonji, Bomanji & Co.
,, R.Rubattino	3044	G. Mevill	L	F. Bozzoni.
,, Eden Hall..	2333	Macdogall	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Lisnacrieve.	1381	J. Williams	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Niagara	..	.....	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Westbourne	1227	R. Beninghton	P	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Altnacraig .	1572	W. Buyers.....	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bokhara....	..	.....	Q	P. & O. Co.
,, Kerbella.....	1449	D. Stewart.....	Ibis	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
23	Bokhara (s)	Edwards.....	Shanghai, April 30.
26	Cleveland (s)	Jacob	Middlesbro', April 23
	Lepanto (s)	Irvin	Hull, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	Star of Victoria (s)	Smyth	London.
	Umballa (s.	Withers	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Mobile, Doert, for Persian Gulf.
Barque Abyssinia, Hilton, for Manilla.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Friary, for Hull, &c.
,, Eden Hall, for Port Said and Liverpool.
,, Lepanto, for Hull, Hamburg, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.				
20	Chindwara s	Jacob	Bombay, April 28.	
	Wordsworth s	Cooke	Galle, May 14.	
	Duke of Sutherland s	Cox	Middleston, April 10.	
	Euphrates	Cameron	Port Darwin, April 17.	
	Dundee	Noughton ...	Mauritius, April 23.	
21	Madras s	Fausset	Rangoon, May 14.	
	Nowshera s	Coupe	Singapore, May 5.	
	R. Brook s	Burie-s	East London, April 22.	
	Royal George	Gardner	Liverpool, Jan. 25.	
22	Counsellor s	Lang	Liverpool, April 13.	
	Lamington s	Steel	Rangoon, May 16.	

DEPARTURES.

May 20.—Steamer Euphrates.
May 21.—Steamer Pallas. Ship Trafalgar.
May 22.—Steamers Nowshera, Capella and Manara, and Barque E. J. Copeland.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bollena (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 608 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld; 10,900 cwts wheat. E Latham and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.
Belgravia (s), 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Gordonier (s), 6,868 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Etolia (s), 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Clan Graham (s), 14,486 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 16,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Victoria (s), 300 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Belgravia (s), 2 cases country woollen carpets, &c., Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR BARMERHAVEN.

Latimer (s), 640 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Star of Victoria (s), 51 cwts gum, D Rowji; 111 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 60 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 187 cwts cloves, E Sewji; 19 bales hides and skins, H H Oomer; 150 cwts turmeric, F L Botleboy; 11 cases bristles, Lang Moir and Co.
Perim (s), 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 265 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts ajwan seed and 1,267 cwts poppy seed; 100 bales cotton and 100 cwts lentil dust, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos R Moore and Co.
Kerbella (s),30 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kimberley (s), 3,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Rosaria (s), 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 2,838 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,980 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co; 3,602 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Companion (s), 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Niagra (s), 900 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,601 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon (s), 2,500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Melpomene (s), 6 cases sewing machines, Warden and Co.
Welbury (s), 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
County of Salop (s), 500 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.
Assam (s), 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Poseidon (s), 500 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 600 cwts myrabolums, D Kessowjee; 166 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 330 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Assam (s), 655 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Welbury (s), 1,200 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
County of Salop (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Poseidon (s), 60 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

R Rubattino (s), 12 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lamport s—2,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co 3,000 cwts, gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.
Monkseaton s—1,125 cwts, castor seed, F Masotty and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 6,770 cwts wheat, the Bo Co Ld.
Stella s—400 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—6 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—6 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PALERMO.

Lamport s—6 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Altnacraig s—200 bales cotton, and 77 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 cwts gingelly seed Lang Moir and Co.
Monkseaton s—150 bales cotton, Breul and Co.
R Rubattino s—5,052 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, 6 cwts wheat, and 77 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Westbourne s—4,595 cwts wheat, 499 cwts rapeseed, 499 cwts linseed, and 24,627 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Poseidon s—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

County of Clare s—550 tons iron rails, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

St. Albans s—552 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 300 cwts. buffalo horns, G Lookhart and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lookhart and Co; and 3,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Tockwith s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 9,549 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.
New City s—625 cwts castor seed, R Vunmallee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Altmore (s), 10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 1,119 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 478 cwts poppy seed and 368 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Antwerp (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.
Mt Lebanon (s), 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia (s), 13 bales twist, A Sorabji.
Ravenna (s), 7 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR KOBE

Ravenna (s), 40 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Cowasji Bezonji.
Venetia (s), 100 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 50 bales twist, M Harakchand.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna (s), 100 bales twist, C Ibhram; 100 bales twist, D P Marker; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist and 77 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, E Moordin and Co; 100 bales twist, H E Ellias and Co; 198 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 120 cwts shark fins, J Peerbhoy and Co.
Venetia (s), 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 28 bales cotton, S Shewdatrai; 125 bales cotton and 89 bales twist, C Ibhram; 256 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 220 bales cotton, S Gopiram; 55 bales twist, H Dorabji; 100 bales twist, O Khetsee; 100 bales twist and 44 bales cotton, D P Marker; 26 bales twist, E Moordin and Co; 50 bales twist, J Doongersey; 80 bales twist, Lalji Cutchera; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 60 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia (s), 175 bales twist, E J Abhraham; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, J Doongersey; 84 bales twist, N J Abhraham.
Ravenna (s), 50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 25 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co; 145 bales twist and 80 bales T cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, J Ezra and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umballa (s), 5 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co; 180 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 24.

Rockfort, Major, Bo R A, on duty, from Deolali.

MAY 25.

Riddell, Bgde-Surgn, Mad M S, from furlough, from Europe.
Travelyan, Capt, Bo, N Staff Regt, from leave, from Cent India.

MAY 26.

Mander, Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Poona.
Finch, Lt, Bo, Staff Regt on leave, from Cent India.
Richmond, Col, Mad, 9th Regt M I, on privilege leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Sorell, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Reilly, Capt, Bo, 17th B I, on privilege leave, to Khandalla.

MAY 26.

Mc Elhinny, Lt, Bo R E, from leave, to Kirkee.
Peirce, Capt, Bo, 5th B Cavy, on duty, to Poona.
Macnaghten, Col Bo Cavy, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, May 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor:—Lieut the Hon H Yarde-Buller, 4th Battn Rifle Bgde, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty-two days:—Surgn C F Wills, I M S, in medical charge 9th Bo Infy.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 14th May 1887:—17th Regt Bo Infy.—Havaldar-Major Ibram Taure to be Jamadar vice Ala Singh, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers are granted special leave for six months to England on urgent private affairs:—Lieut Col W F Cavaye, Royal Sussex Regt, Military Secy to H R H the C-in-C and Major O C Hanny Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, Aide-de-Camp to H S H the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on private affairs, Surgeon-Major R Bowman, I M S, Presidency Surgeon, Turkish Arabia, Bagdad.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical cetificate for one year:—Capt J R Donvile, S C, 4th Sqdn Comdr, 7th Bo Cav.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No. 329, dated 13th May 1887, is republished:—Ordnance Department—Lieut H A K Jennings, R A, Assist Supt of Factories, to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 9th April 1887, vice Lieut J D H Waller, promoted.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 30th April 1887:—Capt J F C Thatcher, S C, Wing Officer 20th Bo Infy, to be Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry vice Major W A Wetherall, withdrawn from Staff employ.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 4th May 1887:—12th Regt Bo Infy Jamadar Muhammad-bakhsh to be Subhedar vice Bonaji Israel, pensioned, and Color-Havaldar Gopal Singh to be Jamadar vice Muhammad-bakhsh, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from date specified, subject to the confirmation of the R Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut E G R Wilkins, 2nd Battn Middlesex Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 13th Bo Infy, 29th April 1886.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Col A M Phillips, S C.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No 350, dated 20th May 1887, is republished:—

Lieut H B Stanford, R A, to officiate as Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 30th April 1887, vice Capt E F Nelson, promoted.

The following extract from General Order by the Govt of India, No. 358, dated 20th May 1887, is republished:—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col W Stockley, R.A., Supt of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, (medical certificate) for one hundred and eighty days.

In supersession of the privilege leave allowed to Lieut-Col H T Bulkley, S C, that officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India furlough for six months on private affairs, from date of leaving India, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A F Maconochie, C S, Actg Joint Administrator of the Rajpipla State, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from such date as he can be relieved.

Capt J W Wray and Major E V Stace respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Administrator of the Sangli State on the 10th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Luis J DeSa, second class Subordinate Judge has been allowed a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months from the 18th April 1887.

Capt R Baillie, 20th Bo N I, is appointed to perform the duties of Cantonment Magiste at Deesa, in addition to his other duties, till further orders.

Capt Baillie is also appointed to be a Magiste of the first class under Sec 12 of Act X of 1882, within the limits of the military cantonment of Deesa.

Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lalubhai Thakur is appointed to be a second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge vice Mr Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, BA, LLB, appointed to the Statutory Civil Service.

Rao Saheb Govind Balkrishna Koparkar is appointed to be a second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lalubhai Thakur, promoted.

Mr Nandkrishnalal R Majmuadar is appointed to be a second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Govind Balkrishna Koparkar, promoted.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Babaji Lakshman Savant, first class Subordinate Judge, on being relieved at Poona by Khan Bahadur Manekji Nasarwanji Nanavati to be first class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar: Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap, first class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, to be first class SubordinateJudge of Karwar in the Kanara Dist; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, actg first class Subordinate Judge of Karwar, on being relieved by Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap to be second class Subordinate Judge of Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist; and Rao Saheb Manohar Wishu Kathvate, second class Subordinate Judge of Kopargaon, on being relieved by Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar Dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Babaji Lakshman Savant, first class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, and Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap, first class Subordinate Judge of Karwar in the district of Kanara, each within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Khan Saheb Byramji Jehangirji Rajkotwala, Special Magiste, is invested with the powers of a Magiste of the second class in regard to cases arising within the limits of the Municipality of Karachi.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Mahadeo Thatte acted as Supdt of the Dist Jail, Satara, from the 1st to 30th April 1887, both days inclusive.

A'zam Parshotam Gangadhar Karve, Head Karkun, taluka Junnar in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the district of Poona.

A'zam Bulchand Harising, Head Munshi of taluka Shahdadpur in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the district of Hyderabad.

Khan Saheb Dadabhoy Nusserwanji, Mamlatdar of taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magiste of the first class in the district of Kaira.

H. E. the Governor in Councilis pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of the Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Poona Dist, with effect from the 25th inst:—Mr. Ganesh Mahadeo Dixit to be clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Baramati; and Mr. Hari Govind Mandlik to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Haveli at Poona.

Mr A H Unwin and Dr A D Pollen respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum on the 14th inst.

Mr. Kundanmal valad Gurmukhsing has been appointed to be Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court of Sukkur in the Shikarpur Dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers in the Ahmedabad Dist to be Visitors of the Dist and Dhuliakot Jails at Ahmedabad:—Mr M C Gibb, Assist Collr and Magiste, first class; and Mr P H Dastur, Depy Collr and City Magiste.

The H H the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on A'zam Narsingh Ramchandra, Acting Mahalkari of Petha Nargund in the district of Dharwar, the power of a Mamlatdar.

Messrs. J G Smith and H G Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 19th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb K R Nanjiani, Depy Educational Inspr Panch Mahals, and Actg Depy Inspr, Urdu Schools Northern Divn, is granted privilege leave for two months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Scorgie, F C S, Professor of Mechanism and applied Science in the College of Science, Poona, is granted privilege leave for three months on half pay from the 24th May 1887.

Mr Ibrahim M Sayani received charge of the Broach High School from Mr C D Dikshit, First Assist Master, on the 5th inst.

Messrs Ibrahim M Sayani and Madhavlal H Desai respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nadiad High School on the 20th ult.

Rao Saheb R A Savanur and Mr B Y Kerur respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Insp, Belgaum Sub-Divn, on the 20th. ultimo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Bijapur Dist.—Mr Rango Lakshman, Offg Sub-Registrar of Badami, from 23rd to 27th March 1887.

Kolaba Dist.—Mr Moreshvar Dinkar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pen, from 12th to 17th March 1887; Mr Ramchandra Ramakant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Roha, from 19th to 18th March 1887; Mr Dhondo Shridhar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Karanja, on 27th and 28th Feb 1887; and Mr Mahadev Janardan, Offg Sub-Registrar of Mangaon, from 4th to 12th April 1887.

Panch Mahals Dist.—Mr Manilal Ajitrao, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kalol, from 29th March to 4th April 1887

Dharwar Dist.—Mr Rango Bhimrao, Offg Sub-Registrar of Ron, from 7th to 13th April 1887.

Ahmedabad Dist.—Mr Achratlal Gopaldas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Viramgam, from 25th March to 13th April 1887.

Mr R Thom, Assist Collr of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

The undermentioned officer passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 19th April 1887:—Mr Bulchand Chandumal, Clerk, Shikarpur Treasury.

The undermentioned officers passed the Ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 19th April 1887:—Mr S St J Westlake, C S, Mr Chandumal Sachanand, Clerk, Office of the Commissioner in Sind; and Mr Westlake also passed an examination in the Sindhi language on the 19th April 1887.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major G Waters, LRCS, LRCP, Second Physician Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st June 1887.

Government are pleased to appointment Surgn R Manser, MRCS, LSA, to act as Second Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and Surgn H W B Boyd, LRCS, LK and QCP, LMK and QCP, FRCS, MK and QCP, to act as Third Physician and Registrar, J J Hospital, during the absence of Surgn-Major Waters or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W W Drew, C S, First Assist Collr, Bombay, to be Inspr of Factories for the Town and Island of Bombay, and to appoint him also the officer to receive notices under Sec 8 of the Act within the same limits, until further orders.

Surgn H. McCalman, M.B., M.D., C.M., is allowed furlough for one year on medical certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

As a temporary arrangement Mr. A. E Hight, Assist Engr, first grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Khandesh.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1887.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the P W Dept is republished for information:—The services of Capt R Gardiner, RE, Class I, Grade 3, Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as Manager and Engr-in-Chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr Luxmiram Mahiputram, appointed Inspr of Police in the Mahi Kantha Agency, assumed charge of his duties on the 2nd inst.

Mr S J Harrison delivered over and Capt R Baillie received charge of the office of the Cant Magiste, Deesa, on the 18th inst.

Mr W Allen delivered over and Mr H E Winter received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magiste, Broach, on the 19th inst.

Mr G W Vidal delivered over and Mr A Keyser received charge of the offices of the Collr, Dist Magiste, and Political Agent, Thana, on the 20th inst.

The following Mamlatdars are confirmed in their appointments vice Rao Bahadur Virprasad Tapiprasad, appointed fifth grade Depy Collr:—Rao Saheb Prabhashankar Bhaishankar, sub pro tem first grade; Rao Saheb Pranlal Harkisandas sub pro tem second grade; Rao Saheb Narayan Bhawanrao sub pro tem third grade; and Rao Saheb Balkrishna Mahadev to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar.

A'zam Rangarao Narayan, Head Karkun of taluka Malsiras in the Sholapur Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 24th Nov 1886 to 6th March 1887, both days inclusive.

Mr. H F Silcock delivered over and Mr G P Thakar received charge of the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Sholapur, on the 3rd inst.

Messrs H F Silcock and Ganesh Pandurang Thakar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Revenue and Magisterial work of the Madha and Karmala Talukas in the Sholapur Dist on 3rd inst.

Mr Daji Ballal, Head Karkun of taluka Sipbad, held the charge of Mamlatdar of that taluka, in addition to his own duties, from 28th Feb to 12th April 1887, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Mahadev Balkrishna Khasnavis on privilege leave.

Khan Saheb Kasimkhan Mahmedkhan Dehlvi, second grade Inspr of Police, is posted to Nasik Dist vice Khan Saheb Jehangirsha Ardesir, transferred to Rajpipla State.

Azam Govind Sitaram Tambane, Head Karkun of Wai in the Satara Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Karad in that district from 3rd April last during the absence of Rao Saheb Vishnu Wasudeo Ranade on three months' privilege leave.

Rao Bahadurs Bapu Purshotam Joshi and Sitaram Chandar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury Account Office and the Office of the Huzur Depy Collr and Magiste, Dhulia, on the 9th inst.

Messrs J F Elect and E L Cappel respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magiste of Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, on the 14th inst.

Azam Hiraji Framji Head Karkun of Chaligao in the Khandesh Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka, from 1st to 10th Feb last, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Rajacharya Bindachcharya, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Bankapur in the Dharwar Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Azam Bapuji Vinayak Khare is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Karajgi in the Dharwar Dist duringthe employment of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Ballal Devl as Acting Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar.

Messrs. J. H. Grant and J McL. Campbell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr of Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the 20th inst.

Mr. Keshee Rajaram, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Sholapur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st May 1887 inclusive, and Mr Narayan Pandurang, Second Clerk in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration Dist, is permitted to conduct the Daftar duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

Pahlajrai Kimatrai, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 11th May to 10th June 1887 inclusive, and Sirumal Virumal is appointed to act for him.

The privilege leave granted to Metharam Kotumal, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator Shikarpur Zilla, in Notification No.90, dated 4th instant, is extended to 20th May 1887, inclusive.

Ichhashanker Kirpashanker, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Surat Zilla, is transferred to Kaira Zilla, with effect from 1st May 1887, vice Revashanker Kirpashanker, pensioned.

Mahashanker Nathuram, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is promoted to first grade and transferred to Surat Zilla, with effect from 1st May 1887, vice Ichhashanker Kirpashanker, transferred.

Itooji Tanaji, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is promoted to second grade, with effect from 1st May 1887, vice Mahashanker Nathuram, promoted.

Lalubhai Mathurbhai, Candidate Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is appointed third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, with effect from 1st May 1887, vice Itooji Tanaji, promoted.

Bakarali Mirsaheb, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 15th May 1887 inclusive, and Badrudin Shirajudin was appointed to act for him.

Mr. F. W. Francis, Assist Supt, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his duties in that Survey on the 2nd May 1887, and proceeded on the 7th idem on the one year's furlough granted him under Govt Resolution No. 1770, dated 23rd March 1887.

The Dist Magiste of Nasik is pleased to invest Mr Hafiuddin Zulficar Ali, Magiste, third class, of Nandgaon, with additional powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882.

Mr Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar, Special Magiste of the first class within the limits of the cantonment of Poona, is invested with additional powers.

Khan Saheb Temulji Hormasji, Hony Magiste, second class, Broach, is invested with the following additional powers specified in Schedule IV of Act X of 1882.

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Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
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Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each.....	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each.....	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each.....	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.....	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each.....	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.....	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 3
Beef salt, English, per lb.....	0 4 0
MUTTON—	**1ST SORT. 2ND SORT.**
Saddle, per lb..... Rs.	0 4 0 0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 0 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0 2 6 0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0 0 2 6
Breast, small, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6 ...
Kidneys, each.....	0 1 0 0 0 9
Suet, per lb.....	0 3 0 0 3 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Figs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.....	0 2 0
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 75	
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Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
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Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Peas	" ...	" 0 12
" Do.	" ...	" 0 10
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The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown, from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENT—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shilling

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall St.,
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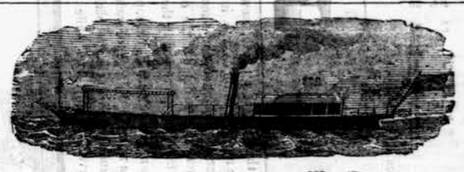
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.



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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental Glaze Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

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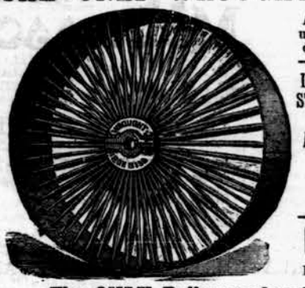
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.



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LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

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The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

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Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

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CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission, sale, &c. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commissions on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions, Rewards for buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of riding done.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Canton ment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot an as 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay,	Bhadli,	Chinchwara	Parua
B. Bander,	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Pimpri
Musjid "	Sawda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirgaul (for Marble Rocks)	Borogaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver		Katapurra
Parel Station	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Dadur	Burhanpur	Itula Gate	Mohona
Sion	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorua,
Courla	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Dungergaum	Narel	Malkee
Bhandoop	Boginar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Khandwa*†	Kurjut*†	Jamergaon
Deewa	Jawar	Padsadari	Pooigaum
Callian Junction*†	Boorh	Khandalla*	Dyagaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Sheringee	Tulligaum	Kapri
Atgaum	Burda*	Salarvadi	Nagpoor
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwad	Jalwoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Koim
Egotpoorah	Seemee	Poona*††	Poona Road.
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Marhek
Bailgaum	Khundi	Durooloo	Unger
Deolalee B. Siding	Dolaria	Koat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Khairgaum	Packnee
Khetrwadee	Hampur	Patus	Shelapur*‡
Niphar	Dhondt	Dhondt	Hodgee
Lasulgaum‡	Bagra	Borebail	Kurdoogaon
Munmar	Semri	Deoksal and Bhoogwan	Doodoon
Nandgaum*‡	Sohagpore*†	Sholdoor	Goolburga
Naldongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Shahabad*‡‡
Challisgaum‡	Basketi	Yoonuliwaree	Wadi
Kulgaum	Babai	Warrungaum	Gulsar
Galna	Gadawara	Nargaum	Yedgheery
Pachora	Bohanee	Khanker	Sydapoor
Myjee	Kureli (for Sanguri)	Mulkapoor	Road
Mussawud	Narsingpore	Biawa Bridge	Kheza
Jlaon-	Jullum‡	Khandwa	Chickasey
ulgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Koem	Theer.
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Tail
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Useleeur	Byrahavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Great Road	Wewjee	Chunnargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjee	Pallsi	bad
Parell	Bhoolar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Dungaum Rd.	Kurrwan	Sabarmuttee
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Saiund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Chanlioe
Goregaum	Boogree	Itola	Jackwara
Berswlee (Dyeur)	Bodleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhyndor	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhenol
Rameda Road	Nowsaree	Wasad	Patree
Versur	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Nandi Road
Palghur	Surat*†	Bhaluj	Idlapore Rd
	Amrolee	Oumret	Lootoora
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulsgunda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shasharpalli	Sec'n a der-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	abad
Jram	Gangawaram	Munepelgate	

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W. & C. Jun. & do.	Botad	Gattai	Dhoraji
	Singala	Lunidhar	Sanseer
City	Utalsar	Bhikharwa	Bagasra
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Varsi
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghatkoki
Chotila	Lathi	Jecsisr	Bhawanagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for from 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments. 20 minutes for Dinner. 40 Minutes for Tea.

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MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

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OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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GOLD BRACELET,
In a variety of newest designs,
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In more than 50 different patterns
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

At Rs. 45, 50, 60, 80 to 100.

NECKLETS.
Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

and the price varies according to weight and size.

Rs. 25 to Rs. 50

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Rs. 25 to Rs. 50

Rs. 20 to Rs. 40

Rs. 22 to Rs. 30

Rs. 20 to Rs. 25

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only.

Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of **PRIMING.**

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

ECONOMY in **FUEL.** Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a **PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS,** with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

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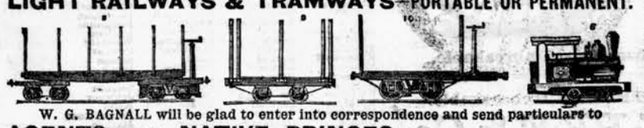
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

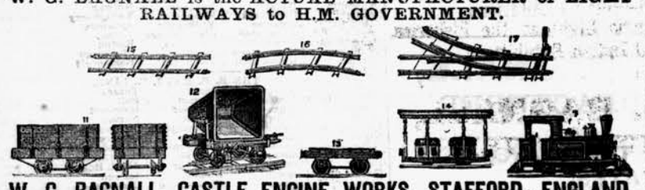


W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



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THE BEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

By Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

LINOGRAPH!

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN THE ART OF ENLARGENING PHOTOS.

By this process a photo, HOWEVER SMALL, can be reproduced on CANVAS in OIL-PAINT in, any size or proportion, the likeness, coloring and every minute detail of the original photo being faithfully preserved in the copy.

THESE PICTURES will be supplied, set in FRAMES made in Europe, of such material as will stand the Indian climate, plain, elaborately carved, or gilt, and while thus serving

as SPLENDID ORNAMENTS in Drawing Rooms will, at the same time, be WORTHY MEMORIALS of those we have LOVED or REVERED.

Although it is a work on which artists of the highest order are employed, the prices are so moderate as to bring this latest invention within the reach of all not ABSOLUTELY poor.

The UTMOST SATISFACTION guaranteed!

Let no one lose this opportunity.

PRICE, INCLUDING ELEGANT FRAME:

Life Size Bust, Rs. 125. To the Knee, Rs. 250.
Full Size, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.

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Opposite MESSRS. VUCCINO & Co., Photographers.

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S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS,

HARMONIUMS

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	27/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	28/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-iron boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers). It will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

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TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS. ALLAHABAD.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent time-keepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp..... Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong ..... Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

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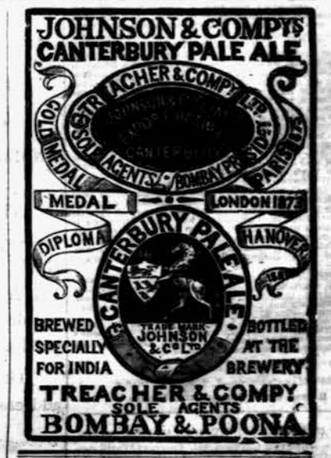

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